



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

China

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30 April 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Li Guixian Urges ADB To Resume Loans

OW2604092091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0348 GMT 26 Apr 91

[By reporter Yuan Rongsheng (5913 2837 3932)]

[Text] Ottawa, 25 Apr (XINHUA)—Li Guixian, state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, asked the Asian Development Bank [ADB] to rectify its abnormal relations with China as soon as possible and fully resume and develop its loan business with China. He said this in a speech delivered today at the 24th ADB annual meeting in Vancouver.

Li Guixian said: "Due to the reason known to everyone, ADB's new loans to China for 1990 were basically stopped. Not until the end of November did the ADB Board of Directors approve a loan of \$50 million, which was the only loan for that year."

He pointed out: "Even so, the ADB loans to China are still far from normal. Even compared with the World Bank, the ADB has fallen behind to a fairly large extent. This abnormal state of affairs not only affects ADB-China relations of business cooperation, but also runs counter to the spirit of the ADB charter and has an adverse effect on the development of the ADB itself."

Li Guixian expressed the hope that the ADB's abnormal relations with China are only a brief page in its annals, and that its loan business with China would be fully resumed and developed as soon as possible.

This current annual meeting opened on 24 April. Representatives from some developing countries which are ADB governors also unequivocally asked the ADB to resume its loans to China when speaking at the meeting.

Li Guixian briefed the meeting on China's great achievements in economic construction since it put into effect the policy of reform and opening to the outside world as well as the problems China is presently facing. He said: The last 10 years of this century are a most critical decade for China's modernization drive. Our target is to quadruple the 1980 gross national product by the year 2000. In this process, we welcome support and cooperation from the international community, including the ADB.

Li Guixian said: There are 600 million abjectly poor people in the Asian-Pacific region. Eliminating poverty is a challenge faced by both the developing countries concerned and the ADB. Providing funds on preferential terms to the countries concerned in a more expeditious manner is an effective way to solve this problem. He hoped that the question on the use of the sixth-term Asian development fund by China and India would be solved at an early date.

UN Delegate Presents Document on Disarmament

OW3004014691 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 30 apr 91

[Text] United Nations, April 29 (XINHUA)—China said today that the high-tech qualitative arms race has swallowed up large amounts of human, material and financial resources which could otherwise have been used for economic and social development.

Introducing a working document on the role of science and technology in international security, disarmament and other related fields at the U.N. Disarmament Commission this afternoon, Chinese Delegate Hou Zhitong pointed out that this situation seriously jeopardizes world peace and security.

He called on the countries possessing the strongest military-related scientific and technological capacity and the largest military arsenals "to take the lead" in adopting effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly in weapons of mass destruction and new weapon systems.

The ambassador said scientific and technological achievements, as the common wealth of mankind, should be used to benefit mankind, promote economic and social development of all countries and safeguard international peace and security.

"The sole purpose of military applications of science and technology should be to strengthen the necessary capability of self-defense," he declared. "They should not be used for military intervention or aggression against other countries."

Hou said the important task facing the present session of the commission and the world as a whole is to check the arms race, particularly the qualitative arms race, realize nuclear and conventional disarmament and prohibit space weapons and chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction.

This is also the fundamental way to prevent the use of science and technology for destructive purposes and for the promotion of international security, he noted.

In view of the role of science and technology in the verification of arms control and disarmament and the disparity among different countries in the availability of scientific and technological verification means, he urged technology sharing and extensive international exchanges and cooperation in this area "so as to contribute to confidence-building among countries and to international security and stability."

Relief Supplies for Kurds Arrive in Turkey

OW2904082491 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Diyarbakr, April 28 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Boeing 707 cargo plane carrying 20 tonnes of relief supplies for the Iraqi refugees arrived in Diyarbakr military airport, eastern Turkey, tonight.

This is the first batch of Chinese Government relief aid to the Iraqi refugees on the Turco-Iraqi border areas. The aid includes 3,000 blankets, 150 tents, clothing and all kinds of medicines.

On the arrival of the Chinese supplies, Yao Kuangyi, counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Turkey, told XINHUA, "We show deep sympathy over the current plight of the Iraqi refugees and over the difficulties which this problem has brought to both Turkey and Iran."

"For the humanitarian aim, the Chinese Government is providing the relief supplies for the two countries. We hope that these supplies can help reduce the difficulties that the refugees are facing," he said.

Meanwhile, an official in charge of relief supplies at the airport said, "We are very grateful to the helpful aid given by the Chinese Government to the people in northern Iraq massed in the Turco-Iraqi border areas."

So far, more than 500,000 Iraqi refugees are piled up in the border areas, hoping for shelter in Turkey.

The second Chinese Boeing 707 plane, which will carry another 20 tonnes of medicine, blankets, tents and clothing, will arrive here on Wednesday, May 1.

Japanese Minesweepers Depart for Persian Gulf

First Overseas Mission

*OW2604182691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0721 GMT 26 Apr 91*

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 (XINHUA)—Three ships of a Japanese squadron of six ships including four minesweepers, left the port of Yokosuka this morning and will meet off Amami Oshima Island, Kyushu, with three other ships to form a fleet before sailing for the Gulf later in the day.

It is the first overseas mission by the nation's Self-Defense Force (SDF) since they were formed in 1954.

The government decided Wednesday evening to sent the flotilla "to help remove mines planted by Iraq during the Gulf war."

The two Yokosuka-based minesweepers—the Awashima and the Sakushima—and the 140-member supply ship Tokiwa were seen off in a farewell ceremony.

Civic groups, which are opposed to the dispatch of the minesweepers, staged demonstrations around the base of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) in Yokosuka, about 40 kilometers southeast of Tokyo.

The three other ships will leave their ports in southern Japan this afternoon. The flagship of the fleet, the 2,000-ton support ship Hayase with a crew of 180 will leave the MSDF base in Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, followed by the mine-sweeper Hikoshima.

The fourth minesweeper, the Yurishima, will leave the MSDF base at Sasebo in Nagasaki Prefecture. The four minesweepers range in size from 450 to 490 tons and each has a crew of 45.

The six ships will make ports of call in the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Pakistan on their 13,000-kilometer journey. It may take about 30 days before the fleet reaches its destination.

The government's decision to dispatch the minesweepers to the Gulf has triggered a storm of criticism from leaders of the nation's three major opposition parties.

Meanwhile, a survey conducted by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, one of Japan's major newspapers, showed that there has been a great deal of anxiety among the Japanese public about the government's move.

Philippines Demands Rationale

*OW2804082591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0716 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] Manila, April 28 (XINHUA)—The Philippine Presidential Palace has stressed that Japan must explain to other Asian countries the rationale for sending its warships to the Gulf and assure them that they will not start building up their military might.

Meanwhile, a Philippine official has said the Philippines may allow Japanese mine-sweepers dispatched to the Gulf to refuel in the Philippines, local press reported today.

Philippine Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos, who recently arrived from a four-day visit to Japan, said that Foreign Undersecretary Manuel Yan was quoted in Tokyo as saying that Manila would allow Japanese mine-sweepers to refuel in the Philippines.

But Orbos emphasized that this is not the policy of Malacanang (the Presidential Palace).

Orbos said that Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is expected to assure President Aquino that the deployment of the mine-sweepers to the Gulf should not be viewed as a sign of the return of militarist Japan.

Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Manglapus said Thursday that the Japanese mine-sweepers would be allowed to refuel at the U.S. Subic Naval Base, some 80 kilometers northwest of Manila.

Japan had said that it will send at least four mine-sweepers to the Persian Gulf.

Singapore Press Cites Action

*OW2704182791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1542 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] "Japan Impatient To Make Breakthrough in Military, War Issues, Says Singaporean Daily"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Singapore, April 27 (XINHUA)—The dispatch of a Japanese minesweeper flotilla to the Gulf is a violation

of the country's postwar constitution and demonstrates Tokyo is impatient to make a breakthrough in military, diplomatic and war issues, a leading Singapore newspaper said today.

A signed article in the leading Chinese daily "LIAN HE ZAO BAO" pointed out that the dispatch of the minesweeper flotilla of the Japanese Self-Defense Force to the Gulf is a violation of the Japanese postwar constitution, under which the Self-Defense Force are forbidden to be sent out overseas.

The article entitled "Dispatching Minesweeper Flotilla and Kaifu's Visit" noted that after the minesweeper flotilla left for the Gulf yesterday, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu began a visit to Southeast Asia from today for explanation. This demonstrates that Tokyo is impatient to make a breakthrough in "military", "diplomatic" and "war" issues, it said.

The dispatch of minesweeper flotilla to the Gulf is aimed at sweeping "blocks" within and outside Japan which have banned Japanese troops going overseas since the end of the Second World War rather than sweeping mines in the Gulf, the article further pointed out.

Commenting on Kaifu's visit to Southeast Asian countries including Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines, the article stressed the Japanese assumption that the younger generation in Southeast Asia who have not experienced war hold a different view on Japan is a wishful thinking of Japan.

Both the younger generation and the old generation are obviously against the military role staged by Japan, it said.

Reactions to Baker's Mideast Trip Reported

No 'Breakthrough'

OW2604214291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1922 GMT 26 Apr 91

[("Baker Ends Mideast Trip Without Breakthrough (By Li Sizhi)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, April 26 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker ended his Middle East tour abruptly today without a breakthrough in arranging peace talks between Arabs and Israelis.

After meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for four hours at the end of his 10-day tour of the region, Baker said, "We got some answers but there are some questions for which we have no answers."

Baker flew home and suspended his peace mission because he received word that his mother had died.

"The talks have interrupted in the middle, nothing was concluded between the prime minister and Mr. Baker," Avi Pazner, an aide to Shamir, said.

Before leaving Washington for his visit, the third in a month and a half, Baker said he was hoping to get agreement on a format and agenda for the peace talks Arabs and Israelis had already agreed in principle to hold.

After Baker's visit, however, differences remain mainly over the format and the matter of Palestinian representation.

Israel wanted to convene a regional conference under the auspices aegis of the U.S. It rules out the participation in the talks by the Palestine Liberation Organization and Palestinians from East Jerusalem.

But Syria wants an international Mideast peace conference under the auspices of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, while Egypt backs the Palestinians in their rights to choose their representatives in talks in different stages of negotiations.

After his marathon talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for nearly 10 hours Tuesday, Syria still demanded a role by the United Nations and the European Community in the forum and was opposed to restricting which Palestinians can negotiate with Israel.

Baker flew to Kislovodsk in central Caucasus to seek help from his Soviet counterpart Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, who agreed to join the U.S. in sponsoring the peace talks if they take place.

The Soviet foreign minister said he will visit Israel in May, adding, "there will be no problem with restoring full diplomatic relations" with Israel.

Israel and the U.S. condition a Soviet role in peace-making between the Israelis, Arab states and Palestinians on Moscow's full ties with Tel Aviv.

After talks with Shamir today, Baker said he was making some headway in efforts to arrange talks between Arabs and Israelis.

"I am glad to have received some positive responses here," Baker also told reporters after seeing Foreign Minister David Levi.

Israeli officials disclosed that during the talks, Levi told Baker that Israel is "weighing sympathetically" European participation in the peace talks.

They said Levi will go to Brussels on May 14 to discuss the issue of European involvement in the parley with officials from the 12-member European Community.

During his trip to Israel, Baker met a Palestinian delegation including members from East Jerusalem which said the meeting had been endorsed by the PLO.

It indicates that although the U.S. rejects a role of the PLO in the talks, Baker hinted by holding the meeting that the U.S. agrees to the participation of East Jerusalem Palestinians in negotiations and the indirect role played by the PLO.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Furthermore, the Arab states demand that Israel withdraw from the Arab lands it seized during the 1967 war in accordance with U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

The U.S. favors the principle of trading land for peace. But Israel rejects the idea.

In the course of Baker's intensive shuttle diplomacy, Israel set up two new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank which both Baker and the Arab states regard as obstacles to peace.

The outlook for the peace conference remains uncertain. So far, Baker has not gained agreement on the format for negotiations or on Palestinian representation.

Baker and Shamir decided to continue their talks at a late date. "This, of course, is not the end of his mission," Pazner said.

But Baker has told reporters that he does not know if he has made enough headway to plan another mission to the region.

'Roundup': Visit 'Fruitless'

*OW2704085391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0653 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[("Roundup: Baker's Three Fruitless Mideast Missions (by Huang Yong)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, April 26 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker made his third mission from April 15 to 26 to the Middle East since the end of the Gulf war, with the aim of arranging a regional peace conference to solve Arab-Israeli conflicts.

Baker, as he did in the last two trips, kept silent on what he talked with concerned leaders. However, some officials said privately that Baker had not achieved any substantive progress. A leading U.S. television station described his trip as "almost empty handed."

When it prevailed against Iraq in the Gulf war, the United States held that it had seen a "window of opportunities" in the Middle East peace process, and that it could take the advantage of its increasing influence in the region to play a role in solving the Arab-Israeli conflicts.

Thus, U.S. President George Bush, while announcing the ceasefire of the Gulf war, dispatched Baker to the Middle East, which signaled the beginning of another U.S. effort to mediate the Arab-Israeli conflicts.

After Baker's first visit to the Middle East region, the United States proposed a "regional Middle East peace conference" to be co-hosted by the U.S. and the Soviet Union and attended by Israel, Israeli-accepted Palestinian representatives, and the few Arab countries concerned.

The U.S. also proposed that after the meeting direct talks on such issues as Arab-Israel truce, Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the future of Palestine be held among

Israel, the Palestinian representatives and the Arab countries which have participated in the conference.

The plan was actually the brainchild of both the U.S. and Israel, because the Israel-Arab direct talks conspired in the proposal were aimed at disintegrating the solidarity of the Arab world, which Israel had been pursuing. Therefore, during Baker's second Middle East tour Israel thoroughly "accepted" the plan and the Arab countries concerned did not immediately counter the proposal. However, Arab positions on the quality and goals of the conference and the qualification of the Palestinian representatives still differ from those of the U.S. and Israel.

Nevertheless, the initial reaction of Israel and the Arab countries encouraged the U.S. so much that just four days after Baker ended his second visit to the Middle East, he tracked the old route again in an attempt to seek conciliation from Israel and the Arab countries and to make certain the meeting. However, he had never been able to narrow the gap between Israel and the Arab nations on those principle issues.

First, on the nature of the meeting, Arab countries still insist the peace conference be held within a wider international framework. Syria, in particular, is clearly sticking to its position that "the United Nations should play a significant role" in convening such a conference, which should be a standing body and enjoy authoritative powers. Israel was initially opposed to the participation in the conference by any big powers, except the U.S. and the Soviet Union, because it intends to turn the conference into a one-go "opening ceremony," which will have no binding force. Although Israel has reluctantly agreed that the European community can participate, it firmly refused any involvement by the United Nations and even demanded it possess the power of veto on future resumption of the conference.

Second, as far as the qualification of Arab representation is concerned, Arab countries hold the view that the Palestinian people have the right to choose their own representatives, while the United States and Israel firmly object to the participation by the PLO. Israel even refuses to have dialogues with Palestinians from Israeli-occupied east Jerusalem, and to demonstrate its position to continue occupying this piece of land.

And third, on the agenda of the peace conference, Arab countries insist that any international conference should thoroughly and in a justified manner implement United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338—Israel return the land it took and occupied from Arab countries during aggression wars in the past years and the Palestinian people possess their political right to self-determination. Israel, however, refuses to make any promise on returning land to Arab countries. Meanwhile, it declares that the Palestinian people can only have the power of "autonomy," instead of self-determination.

Currently, except Egypt, which has expressed intention to participate in a "regional peace conference," Arab countries are reluctant to take a clear-cut stand on that matter. Saudi Arabia has proposed that the preliminary meetings of the peace conference be held exclusively between Israel and surrounding countries which have territorial conflicts with it; and Saudi Arabia will participate in the conference only in the later period. This position of Saudi Arabia has greatly disappointed Israel, which is eager to free itself from worldwide economic sanctions proposed jointly by Saudi Arabia and other nations.

Therefore, Baker, after two months of shuttling back and forth, now has to admit that the Middle-East peace process is "very difficult," but he does not seem to have given up his hope—the U.S. media say the secretary of state will visit the Middle East again in near future. There is one aspect worth paying attention to: Just before ending his third visit to the Middle East, Baker made an unexpected visit to the Soviet Union, where he met with Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. Right after this meeting, the Soviet foreign minister announced he will visit Israel next month and that the Soviet Union could resume its diplomatic relations with Israel soon. This sign seems to show that the two superpowers are ready to strengthen cooperation in settling the Israeli-Arab conflict.

White House Disappointed

OW3004015291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0044 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Washington, April 29 (XINHUA)—Results from the Middle East peace mission being pursued by Secretary of State James Baker were "slim" and "somewhat disappointing", the White House said today.

Baker has been to the Middle East three times in the past seven weeks to arrange a regional conference to end the Arab-Israeli conflict, but his third trip there ended last Friday abruptly when he learned of his mother's death.

He is expected to discuss with President George Bush before taking further steps on the peace mission.

White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said at the daily briefing that "while there was some progress made, obviously, it was not a great deal, but we want to continue to work with the parties."

THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST both carried news analyses yesterday, saying that the Baker mission was based by a false premise that the defeat of Iraq in the Persian Gulf war has opened a new "window of opportunity" to settle the Middle East conflict.

Fitzwater said that "we had hoped that the war effort and the goodwill and opportunity that derive from it would lead to progress in the peace process."

But, "the results so far have been slim, obviously, that's somewhat disappointing," he said.

"It's a slow process, it always has been and it always will be in the Middle East," he added.

Reactions to Threats of U.S. Trade Sanctions

Thai Prime Minister Comments

OW2804074691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0540 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 (XINHUA)—Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has insisted that Thailand's position that its national interest comes first must be maintained during its negotiations with the U.S. Trade Representative Office (USTR) on Thai Copyright Law.

The U.S. has demanded that Thailand pass the revised copyright law by July 31 this year and the amended patent act by October 1 of the same year and give pharmaceutical protection to drugs awaiting patent registration in the U.S., which the Thai Commerce Ministry has repeatedly refused to comply with.

Anan told local press reporters Saturday that the government still has seven months in which to negotiate to avert possible U.S. retaliation which could result in Washington raising import tariffs by up to 100 percent on some items.

He believed the situation might improve after discussions between Thai authorities and the USTR.

The United States is Thailand's largest export market, taking about a quarter of its exported products.

The United States Saturday cited Thailand, China and India as countries violating U.S. intellectual property rights and threatened punitive tariffs against the three countries of up to 100 percent of some of their exports to the U.S.

Indian Official Reacts

OW2804074991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0642 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] New Delhi, April 28 (XINHUA)—India on Saturday described as unfortunate Washington's decision to put her under Special 301 Provision of the U.S. Trade Act as showing no progress on the issue of intellectual property rights, local press reported today.

Commenting on the U.S. decision made last Friday, Indian Commerce Secretary Montaq Singh Ahluwalia said the intellectual property rights issue is currently under negotiations at the Uruguay Rounds and the U.S. should have pursued it in the multilateral forums.

Indian Commerce Ministry sources were quoted in the reports as saying that India would react at the proper time because it is yet to know what the U.S. is going to do after naming India under the Special 301 Provision.

The UNITED NEWS OF INDIA said the U.S. decision could lead to punitive tariffs against the violators of

intellectual property rights up to 100 percent on some of their exports to the United States.

Indian and the U.S. will hold negotiations on the matter during the investigation period from June 1 to November 30, local press reports noted.

Both the Special 301 and the Super 301 (introduced in 1988) derived from the sector 301 of the 1974 Trade Act of the United States. Under the provision, the U.S. can use tariffs and quotas to punish the allegedly unfair trading partners.

India had been in the Super 301 hit list for two years since 1989. The country has so far argued that Washington should not take any unilateral action since all trade issues are currently going on under the Uruguay Round of trade talks in Geneva. The U.S. had accepted the argument and taken India off the Super 301 hit list.

Asian, Pacific Labor Ministers Issue Communiqué

*OW2604160291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1541 GMT 26 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—A joint communiqué calling for greater efforts in technical cooperation among countries in the region was endorsed here today by 42 labor ministers in Asia and the Pacific.

Ruan Chongwu, chairman of the 12th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers and Chinese minister of Labor, said the conference was a success. Delegates discussed labor issues of common concern, explored ways of tackling the problems, and have reached a consensus.

"It will be of guiding significance for employment and technical training, and will therefore play a positive role in furthering labor work in each of the countries, and in enhancing ties and cooperation among all the countries in the region," he said.

The minister said that the delegates also discussed issues of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the fields of labor service, technical training and utilizing manpower resources.

Haydar Buzu, vice-chairman of the conference and the Syrian minister of Social Affairs and Labor, said that the joint communiqué approved here today embodies the will of all the conference delegates. It will also promote labor employment, pre-employment and on-the-job training, he added.

He said that Asia and the Pacific have a big part to play in the world. However, cooperation of labor service is an urgent task. All countries should make efforts to enhance technical cooperation in a bid to keep the pace of world advance and to catch up with the developed countries.

The minister said that cooperation does exist among countries in the region, but it varies in its extent because there are

agro-nations and industrial-oriented countries. It is important for all countries to exchange views and learn from each other in line with actual conditions, he said.

The communique approved at the meeting paid particular attention to self-employment.

The communique says that the conference recognized that self-employment constitutes an increasingly important source of productive activity in many countries in Asia and the Pacific. The governments of these countries should recognize self-employment as an element of employment policy and make it an integral part of the overall development strategy.

Lack of infrastructural facilities in urban areas was recognized as one of the major constraints to the promotion of self-employment in many countries of the region, it notes.

It was pointed out that priority should be given to the construction of infrastructure in resource allocation.

However, it was also recognized that instead of simply concentrating on the construction of infrastructure, serious attention be paid to integrate employment planning and urban physical planning into an overall development strategy.

For achieving this goal, there is a need to re-orient urban development planning from a largely physical approach to a coordinated physical, economic and financial approach, with special emphasis on employment generation.

The conference also noted the need in most of the countries to re-orient the existing training programs or devise new ones to suit the requirements of the self-employment sectors.

Such new programs should cover entrepreneurial development, project formulation, business planning, marketing and financial management, it says.

However, it stresses that the training must be based on the needs of each target area in the respective countries.

The four-day conference concluded today, and the next conference will be held in Iran.

United States & Canada

Jiang Zemin Heads Discussion on MFN Status

*HK3004113191 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese
No 163, 1 May 91 pp 14-15*

[Article by Tsen Shan (1478 1472): "CPC Is Nervous About 'Most Favored Nation Status'"]

[Text]

Leading Group Headed by Jiang Zemin Established

To secure continued most favored nation [MFN] status with the United States, the CPC Political Bureau called

a special meeting on 10 April at which a "leading work group on U.S. trade and tariff policies" was formed to provide overall planning and leadership on this urgent and important task. The group is personally led by Jiang Zemin and its 12 members include Li Peng, Zou Jiahou, Zhu Rongji, Qian Qichen, Rong Yiren, Wang Guangying, and Ambassador to the United States, Zhu Qizhen.

U.S. Congressmen Proposed Revoking China's MFN Status

Statistics show that following normalization between China and the United States, trade between the two countries topped \$10 billion in 1988, 10 times the amount in 1978, and rose to some \$12.2 billion in 1989. These amounts represent a huge economic benefit for China.

The U.S. Congress will deliberate and vote this June on whether or not to continue granting China MFN status. Some congressmen are proposing to the U.S. Government that this status be revoked for the following reasons: One, China still treats human rights with indifference and continues with arrests and trials of democratic personages, showing no sincerity at all for improving the human rights conditions; and two, the United States is suffering from a trade deficit with China.

Communist China May Stand To Lose Over \$10 Billion

The State Council departments concerned have made a preliminary assessment of the possible scenarios should the U.S. Government stop giving China's exports to the United States MFN treatment: Five to six million factories, enterprises, and "three-capital" enterprises throughout the country would be put out of operation, with an annual loss of 80 billion renminbi in output value, and the country would be deprived of \$10 billion in foreign exchange earnings. There would be a whole range of social problems and a chain effect with direct impact on the targets and progress of the current "Eighth Five-Year Plan."

Guideline Proposed by Deng Xiaoping

For these reasons, Communist China is extremely nervous. As early as when formulating the draft "Eighth Five-Year Plan," Li Peng, Yao Yilin, and others studied this problem with departments concerned. On 4 January this year the State Council again met with the departments concerned to assess the magnitude of losses and the impact on the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" should the MFN status be revoked.

In early March, the Central Committee Political Bureau gathered together personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Planning Commission, State Commission for Restructuring Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Relations and Trade, Bank of China, General Administration of Customs, and responsible persons from a number of provinces and cities to study and discuss moves. At the meeting, Li Peng relayed Deng Xiaoping's instructions on the U.S. trade and tariff policies on China: "Fight for MFN status with the

greatest efforts and be ready to make necessary compromises; at the same time be prepared for the worst and make parallel countermoves."

Yao Yilin Submitted Written Suggestion

Song Ping read Yao Yilin's written suggestion to the meeting, which stated: The work must continue and in a fuller and deeper manner. Apart from lobbying U.S. Congress members in the middle position with the aim of shifting their position to the left, we should also try to fathom the attitudes and stands of powerful politicians and industrialists on good terms with China. We can invite them over to China or we visit them ourselves, requesting that they exercise their influence with the U.S. Congress and political and financial circles. We hope that U.S. Congress members and political and financial personages can cast a longer perspective and think in terms of Sino-U.S. long-term interests, their common strategic goals, and the last decade of intercourse and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. We can give proper explanations to some of the sensitive questions they might raise, such as the "4 June" turmoil, political prisoners, and human rights. In general, we can keep silent about or evade the issues and try not to get into a frontal exchange; we must pay attention to time, occasion, and the individual nature of each separate case.... In the future we must send overseas, on an irregular basis, more government departmental responsible persons and scholars with some international influence on U.S. and European visits. Promoting relationships is very important.

"But What about Next Year?"

We may judge from some of the CPC leaders' recent activities that they seem to be rather careful in their conversations with the outside world on human rights issues, either evading, belittling, or "diverting" the subject. An apt example was Jiang Zemin's conversation at his meeting with former U.S. President Carter.

But as a veteran personage in Beijing's political and financial circles remarked at a forum of the recently concluded Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: "Granted that we have secured MFN status this year, what will it be next year? Who can guarantee that there will not be further turmoil?"

WEN WEI PO on MFN Decision, Part III

HK3004074391 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
30 Apr 91 p 2

[“Special article” by WEN WEI PO New York-based special correspondent Kuan Wen-liang (7070 2429 0081); “U.S. Interests Lie in Equality and Mutual Benefit: Reflections on Whether United States Will Continue To Provide China With Most-Favored-Nation Treatment”—third and last part]

[Text] New York, 29 Apr—After the “4 June incident” in 1989, U.S.-led Western nations imposed sanctions

against China, but to no avail. Two years have passed and China has safely tided over the most difficult time in the economic field. Most Western nations are restoring their exchanges with China. This spring, Japanese, French, Soviet, British, and Australian foreign ministers have visited Beijing. Last year was a year in which China made the greatest diplomatic achievements over the last few years. It established diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Singapore, thus building ties with major countries of strategic importance and rich resources in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. South Korea and Israel have set up economic and trade offices in China, enabling China to expand its economic cooperation with foreign countries. The Asian Development Bank is considering restoring loans for China this coming June.... All this not only proves China's diplomatic capacity but also suggests its positive role in the international community.

Myth of U.S. Media Was Crushed

Logically, the United States does not have any problem in providing China with most-favored-nation treatment. But some congressmen have raised objection to this, either because of a lack of understanding of China or out of their arrogance, conceit, or anti-Chinese feelings, thus joining some media people who always observe foreign countries with rose-colored glasses.

The Western media made serious errors in their reports during the "4 June incident." Subsequently, some responsible journalists admitted their errors, but this was not given wide publicity by the mainstream media at that time. One and a half years passed. The ugly performance of the Western mainstream media made many American people and developing countries thoroughly understand what they were like. The Western mainstream media's myth of being objective and fair was thoroughly crushed by the U.S. gunpowder.

For the last couple of months, the U.S. media have resorted to their old tricks, asserting that China "exports prison-made products to the United States," "carries out religious persecution," "has detained certain people," and "helps with nuclear proliferation." These reports and comments do not comply with professional media ethics. None of these reports and comments provided information sources or proof; they were empty in content and were full of vilifications.

Some Congressmen Are Dancing With Rumors

Although some pro-Democratic-Party mainstream media people are adding fuel to the flames and some congressmen are dancing with rumors, Congress has suffered a kick in the pants as a result "human rights diplomacy."

Qualified Democrat Senators Cranston, Mitchell, and others drafted and jointly signed a bill on "condemning China for arresting, detaining, and sentencing pro-democracy activists; for maltreating peaceful Tibetans;

for persecuting religious leaders, for exporting hard-laborer-made products; and for supporting the Cambodian communists." The bill also asks President Bush to "sternly warn" Beijing that "if it continues to violate human rights and jail political prisoners," this will not be beneficial [bu li yi 0008 0448 4135] to the continuation of its most favored nation status. This bill was approved on 19 March by the Democratic-Party-controlled Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But when Majority (Democratic Party) Leader Mitchell asked all senators to voice their vote at a meeting on 18 April, Minority (Republican Party) Leader Dole, who had always been in tacit agreement with the Bush Administration, expressed his firm objection to the bill. At last, the Senate compromised on an unessential bill which did not carry a single word condemning Beijing; instead it only claimed that "freedom and human rights in Tibet comply with the target of the American people."

Four Major Factors in China's Influence

China is an important socialist country in the present-day world, but it is still a developing country which is far behind the United States in economic strength and incomparable with the United States and Japan in science and technology. Its military forces only remain in a stage of self-defense. These facts show that China does not constitute a threat to U.S. interests in the international arena. China's influence and position in present-day world politics come from four factors: 1) The 1.1 billion people on the vast land; 2) its geographical position; 3) a stable political situation; and 4) its economic development potential. Beijing is not equipped with the condition to challenge the United States, nor will it be able to confront the United States in the near future, like the Soviet Union has done in the past 40 years.

If some people in the United States think that the United States can use a tactic of "threatening, forcing, manipulating, and seducing" [wei po li you 1218 6612 0448 6131] against China or discipline China as a warning so it will follow what the United States instructs, this does not comply with the American people's interests, apart from being impossible in real life. The reason is simple: It is impossible for the United States to dismantle the four pillars supporting China's influence and international position!

It Should Proceed From Three Detailed Aspects

In view of the present objective factors, the Bush Administration should proceed from three detailed aspects when considering whether or not it should provide most favored nation treatment for China: 1) U.S. state interests; 2) the importance of U.S.-Sino relations in the future international situation; and 3) restraining from mentioning politics and the concept of value during discussions on resolving trade deficits.

President Nixon's visit to China at that time helped defrost U.S.-Sino relations, the main purpose being to tackle the Soviet Union. This was out of consideration for the then international strategy. But times have

changed. The present world order and situation are greatly different from 20 years ago. The United States must admit that China is a member of the international community. Respecting and making contacts with the 1.1 billion people on an equal basis for mutual benefit is where U.S. interests lie.

Bush Notes Importance of Trade Ties With China

*OW3004071791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0438 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—U.S. President Bush today said that maintaining trade relations with China is very important and conforms with U.S. interests.

President Bush will decide, before 3 June, on whether to extend the Most-Favored-Nations status for China. When making these remarks today, the President said that he still is not certain at present how the U.S. Government will act on this issue, but added that the United States must deal with a big country like China and that this conforms with U.S. interests.

TA KUNG PAO on Deteriorating U.S. Ties

*HK2804074291 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
28 Apr 91 p 2*

[“Weekly Roundup” by Kung Yao-wen (7895 5069 2429); “Sino-U.S. Relations at Low Tide Again”]

[Text]

U.S. State Department's Undersecretary Visits Beijing

The U.S. State Department's Undersecretary Robert M. Kimmitt, will leave for Beijing this week (5 May) to discuss deteriorating U.S.-Chinese relations, according to a 26 April WASHINGTON POST report. The report went on to say, Kimmitt is expected to let the Chinese know about the tough talk going on in Congress over human-rights violations and prospective weapons sales by China. This gave us the impression that the visitor brings with him an ill intention, and we expect that fierce arguments on a series of bilateral relations will take place between China and the United States.

Since the June 4th Incident, some people in the United States have resented against China's practice in maintaining social stability, while continuously attacking China on human-rights violations, whipping up the American people's sentiment against the powers that be in China. In other words, should China fail to resolve the human-rights issue according to Western criteria, the United States would economically “check” China, and resort to ready means, namely, China's most favored nation status with the United States might not be renewed this year.

Viewing recent U.S. behavior in tolerating the Dalai Lama's activities in the United States, the U.S. Administration's motive has been obvious enough, which was precisely to make things difficult for China. The fact that

Bush met the Dalai Lama has naturally sparked off the Chinese government's annoyance. However, Tibet's history is entirely different from those of the three USSR Baltic union republics. “Tibetan independence” activities launched by the Dalai Lama in the United States will not find echoes from the Chinese people including the Tibetans, nor will it get much international support. On the contrary, the U.S. Administration resorting to utilizing the Dalai Lama to oppose China will only expose its own ulterior motive.

Threatening to Refuse Renewal of China's Most Favored Nation [MFN] Status

There is a strong protectionist force inside the United States, which always finds an opportunity to attack the side which is unfavorable to bilateral trade with the United States. Whenever a U.S. trade deficit appears, such protectionist forces will promptly require the administration to restrict the other country.

Each year, the renewal of China's MFN status with the United States is submitted to congressional discussion. Last year, the United States utilized the MFN status to press China to resolve the Fang Lizhi issue. Again, the United States is resorting to this “magic wand” to demand China setting free all personages under arrest for violating the penal code around the June 4th Incident. From China's angle, that is intervention in its internal affairs.

According to the U.S. side, the U.S. unfavorable balance in Sino-U.S. trade is \$15 billion this year. Inevitably, this will magnify the hue and cry of the Congress' protectionist forces to reject renewal of China's MFN status. China has argued strongly on just grounds, pointing out that the U.S. side has problems in calculating trade deficits; however, the United States has the last say on such matters. If the U.S. Congress really takes action on that issue, it would do harm to both China and the United States, while greatly affecting Hong Kong's economy.

In a nutshell, this is another change in the “international climate” in the wake of the Gulf War. The Gulf War has resulted in a situation by which “the United States alone dominates the world” with swollen arrogance; moreover, with the internal turbulence of the USSR greatly reducing its political and economic strength, and East European countries successively giving up the socialist system, China remains the only country adhering to the socialist road and safeguarding stability while continuing reform and opening. Consequently, China has become a conspicuous subject, especially in the wake of the June 4th Incident. Pro-democracy organizations in various parts of the country, foreign human-rights advocates and other behind-the-scene forces have shaped into an international anti-China wave, being always ready to start trouble.

However, nobody can deny that China's political situation is stable and that there is marked improvement in its economic condition. Facts have also shown that since the Tiananmen Square Incident, that had it not been so, it would not have been possible for China to have scored

its accomplishments and opened further to the world as it has today. When we take a look at East European countries, the USSR, and the former East Germany, they are bogged down in greater turbulence and instability in the wake of the changes of their former governments, and their people are undergoing still greater hardships.

The Chinese People Are for Stability

In China today, people are for stability because they have no desire to see a repetition of anarchy and endless political turbulence as in the "cultural revolution." The situation in the USSR, Yugoslavia, and Romania today has illustrated that without a stable society and a powerful central leadership, anarchy is unavoidable, and it is the people who suffer.

The Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress convoked in Beijing last March approved of the 10-Year Program and the outline of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and selected new State Council personnel. China has acknowledged and repeatedly told its people nationwide that the 1990's are a very crucial period for the rise or decline, success or failure of socialism in China, as well as the Chinese nation's future and fate. China will prize all the more the maintenance of social stability and adherence to reform and opening with its experiences over the past 10 years and the realistic lessons of turbulence and instability in the USSR and Eastern Europe. Stability, reform, and opening are all indispensable. China also stresses that economic results of state-owned large- and medium-type enterprises should be improved; work in this field has a bearing on whether or not its economy will constantly develop. China will meet many difficulties in development; however, it will win people's support and overcome the difficulties so long as it adheres to reform and opening.

Chinese Leader Visiting Korea and the USSR

The State Council Premier Li Peng will leave for Pyongyang for a visit between 3 and 6 May; the CPC Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin will leave for Moscow for a visit between 15 and 19 May; and the Chinese President Yang Shangkun will leave for Thailand in June. This series of visits of Chinese leaders to launch busy diplomatic activities at the highest level reflect China's decisive position in Asia.

On the other hand, the French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dumas will visit China next week; this is another senior western European official visiting China in the wake of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, Douglas Hurd, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Taro Nakayama, and Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Gareth Evans, showing that China has gained the understanding and support and willingness to restore comprehensive cooperation of more countries in the world in the wake of the June 4th Incident. The world is yearning for the founding of a new world order in the wake of the Gulf war. On the eve of the U.S. State Department's Undersecretary Kimmitt visiting China, it

is our hope that the two sides will calmly review the hurdles surfacing in their bilateral relations, while the U.S. side will refrain from adding pressure on China with its magic wand.

Editorial Criticizes U.S. Star Wars Program

*HK3004050191 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
30 Apr 91 p 2*

[Editorial: "Perils of U.S. Star Wars Program"]

[Text] The United States launched a space shuttle on Sunday, to serve as a test flight for future Star Wars activities. This shows that the U.S. Star Wars program is still in progress.

At the beginning of the 1980's, the United States worked out a plan for the development of Star Wars weapons. According to the plan, it will use lasers to destroy the Soviet Union's ballistic rockets or launch laser weapons into space to destroy the cities of the enemy side. The one who masters laser weapons first will possess technology which supersedes both H-bombs and A-bombs.

While talking glibly about establishing a "new world order," the United States has continued to carry out its Star Wars program. This shows that the U.S. idea about the establishment of a "new world order" is, in reality, to allow a superpower to dominate the world through military power. A country with the strongest military power can decide what is right and what is wrong in international affairs and make regulations for the world order. This runs counter to the norms of international relations and peaceful coexistence of various countries.

All peace-loving countries hold that mankind should not use wars to solve international disputes, and all countries should live together in peace and deal with their disputes through consultations on an equal basis and in line with the spirit of the United Nations Charter. All countries, large and small, strong and weak, and rich and poor, are equal. They should respect and cooperate with one another and, in accordance with their own wishes and in light of their own conditions, seek subsistence and development. No country should impose its own will on any other countries.

Power politics and hegemonism, both built on the basis of force, have blurred the prospects of handling international affairs through equal consultations, however. Over the past year or so, as a result of power politics and hegemonic politics, some weak and small nations have almost been turned into drill grounds of a certain military power.

Built on the basis of force, power politics and hegemonism are the catalytic agents in the international arms race. Reversely, the expanding arms race also encourages power politics and hegemonism. Over the past few years, thanks to the growth of peace forces in the world, peace and development have become the main concept of our times, and the two superpowers have exercised certain

restraint in their arms race. It is by no means easy to make them truly abandon an arms race, however. The emergence of the U.S. Star Wars program reminds mankind to maintain vigilance against the danger that a military superpower may attempt to dominate the world.

Within the U.S. Congress, there are also forces opposing the Star Wars program, which have tried to restrict the allocation of funds. The restriction on the allocation of funds for carrying out the Star Wars program was not aimed at preserving peace for mankind or establishing a more rational international order, however. It was actually because some people believe the laser Star Wars program is inapplicable and may result in a big waste of military expenses, as lasers may possibly become scattered rays or be distorted when going through the atmospheric layer. It seems that these opposition forces are actually very weak. Through uninterrupted research on Star Wars weapons, the problem of focusing laser beams can be solved. In White Sands, New Mexico, and Maui Island, Hawaii, the U.S. military has succeeded in reflecting to earth the light of a space mirror launched by a low-power laser. The current subject for study is to use lasers to accurately trace the flying space objects, which are flying at three times the speed of sound. It seems that the U.S. Congress will eventually increase the allocation of funds for the Star Wars program.

The Star Wars program, which will spend hundreds of billions of dollars, will certainly stimulate the development of the military industry in the United States. When the military industrial enterprises are further developed, they will also try to find their political agents to represent their interests. Then, will the U.S. global policy become more expansive by that time? This merits our attention.

More U.S. Products Entering Beijing Market

OW3004074891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0717 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—More U.S. products have entered the markets in Beijing, capital of China, in recent years.

Li Hengmao, general manager of the Beijing Friendship Corporation, said that the sales volume of U.S. products amounts to more than 30 million yuan (6 million U.S. dollars) each year in his corporation, representing two percent of the total sales volume of the corporation, which is the largest shopping center for foreigners in Beijing.

The main products from the U.S. include food, drinks, wine, cigarettes, clothing, cosmetics and 110 varieties of stationery items. Among the U.S. products, some branded goods like Nestle coffee, "Parker" pens, T-shirts, jeans, and sportswear are popular among Chinese residents.

U.S. goods can also be seen on shelves of some other big department stores in Wangfujing, the busiest shopping street in the city.

Products made by Sino-U.S. joint ventures are also popular here.

Soviet Union

Tian Zengpei Signs Border Agreement

OW3004041791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0012 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—The fifth round of Sino-Soviet border talks was held in Moscow from 25 to 29 April. Head of the Chinese Government delegation was Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei, and head of the Soviet Government delegation was Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev.

During the fifth round of talks, both sides recalled the progress made in the previous round of talks and at the same time discussed the problems that have not been resolved.

Both sides agreed to step up their discussions of the unsettled eastern and western parts of the Sino-Soviet borders in line with the principles and spirit of the "1989 Sino-Soviet Joint Communique."

The heads of the two delegations affirmed the relevant agreements concluded by the three working groups of the delegations, and also initiated the "Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Eastern Part of the Sino-Soviet Borders."

During the talks Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh met with the head of the Chinese Government delegation Tian Zengpei.

The next round of talks will be held in Beijing, the date of which will be decided later through consultation.

Heilongjiang Border Trade Issues Reported

Heihe Border Trade

SK2604073091 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Mar 91 p 4

[Article by Yu Wanling, secretary of the Heihe Prefectural party committee: "Use Geographical Advantage to Develop Border Trade With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Since 1987, Heihe Prefecture has signed import and export contracts worth more than 597 million Swiss francs with the Soviet Union. Contracts worth 212 million Swiss francs, accounting for 35.4 percent of the total, have been fulfilled, and the varieties of exported goods totaled more than 600. It has established ties with more than 120 trade partners of the Soviet Union, carried out eight projects on the three forms of import-processing, joint ventures, and cooperation, and sent 2,523 persons for labor service. A total of 1,295 Chinese and Soviet groups, with 52,255 members, have participated in the "one-day tour" activities of both sides. The exchanges and cooperation between China and the

Soviet Union have been expanded to educational, cultural, scientific and technological, and sports fields. Led by foreign trade departments, the coordination of foreign trade departments with economic, scientific and technological, and industrial departments has provided a good environment for foreign economic and technological cooperation. The prefecture's border trade has also developed in quality. The Heihe port is becoming a multi-level international port for domestic, local, border and nongovernmental trade.

Heihe Prefecture is located in the northern border area of our province, and three of the seven cities and counties under its administration are located along the border with Heilong Jiang. We should make use of the foundation we have already laid, and our exceptional geographical advantage to achieve new breakthrough and new development in the following fields in our opening to the Soviet Union.

First, we should build the open zones well, and develop their role as windows of trade. We should rely on our own efforts to build the open zones. 1) We should supplement and improve Heihe Prefecture's strategy for economic and social development, and include the construction of the open zones into the overall strategy. 2) Based on the plan for the experimental zone for opening trade and developing border areas, we should include the construction of export-processing zones, tax-free zones, and foreign trade zones in the plans for the open zones so that the functions of the open zones can be further improved. 3) We should make the open zones more attractive by improving our policies.

Second, we should actively facilitate economic and trade cooperation with the Soviet Union to promote our economic development. Our prefecture's economic and trade cooperation, and international tourist business with the Soviet Union across the board has been begun, and the fields of cooperation should be expanded continuously based on the current foundation. 1) We should give priority to economic and technological cooperation while further expanding trade with the Soviet Union. We should strive to develop the three types of joint ventures and the three forms of import-processing projects, and win more investment of foreign funds, technology, and intellectual resources. 2) We should give play to the role of the Heihe trade port in influencing and leading other areas. With the Heihe trade port as the bridge, we should expand the economic and trade cooperation to other border cities and counties to promote the economic development of the entire prefecture.

Third, we should apply the various policies successfully and flexibly to make the prefecture more attractive. To attract domestic and foreign personnel to participate in the activities for opening trade and developing border areas in Heihe Prefecture, we have promulgated 42 preferential policies concerning eight fields of work. Based on the state's industrial policy and the prefecture's specific conditions in opening up and development, we will work out new policies,

and revise and improve the existing one to make our policies more preferential and complete.

Fourth, we should intensify construction of infrastructural facilities to increase our reserve strength. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, we should continue to intensify construction of such intangible and tangible surroundings as trade service, port facilities, and joint inspection work. Meanwhile, we will also continue construction of energy projects, improve traffic conditions, renovate telecommunications facilities, and enhance the number of accommodations so as to provide first-rate service to domestic and foreign businessmen.

Five New Ports Open

SK2704041091 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] The sixth meeting of the permanent transportation group of the China-Soviet Union mixed committee was held in Beijing on 26 April.

Through consultation, both sides decided to open five new ports in our province. They include Mishan, Hulin, Raohe, Jiayin, and Luobei.

Entrusted by the governments of both sides, our province and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic will convene a meeting of [words indistinct] to study and define the issues concerning the construction and management of the ports.

Northeast Asia

Koreas Attend Inter-Parliamentary Union Talks

Talks in DPRK

OW2904180991 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (XINHUA)—The 85th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union opened here today to discuss arms reduction, proliferation control of nuclear and mass-destruction weapons, and issues concerning world political, economic and social development.

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) said at the opening ceremony, "disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons is now the most pressing task in ensuring peace."

President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Council, Daouda Sow, also addressed the conference, saying that detente already in other parts of the world will expand to the Korean peninsula and he hopes the good wills and amiable attitudes of all sides concerned will turn it into reality.

Kim Il-song told the delegates from more than 80 parliaments including South Korea, that Korea's reunification requires "an immediate settlement."

30 April 1991

The DPRK president said that this "is the most feasible way of reunifying the country peacefully when different ideas and systems really exist in the North and the South."

The Inter-Parliamentary Union conference, scheduled to end on May 4, was for the first time held in Pyongyang in its history of over 100 years.

Kim Il-song on Reunification

*OW2904180491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1416 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (XINHUA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) told parliamentarians from around the world here today that Korea's reunification requires "an immediate settlement."

Kim Il-song said at the opening ceremony of the 85th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] conference that the country should be reunified by founding a confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments.

The DPRK president said that this "is the most feasible way of reunifying the country peacefully when different ideas and systems really exist in the North and the South."

The president also assured the delegates from over 80 parliaments including that of South Korea that his country will be faithful to man's common cause of creating a free and peaceful new world.

Top on the agenda of the conference, which will end on May 4, were arms reduction, proliferation control of nuclear and mass-destruction weapons, and issues concerning world political, economic and social development.

Kim said it is necessary to abolish the unequal old international order in all fields of politics, economy and culture, and establish a new equitable international order.

"Disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons and other types of mass-destruction weapons is now the most pressing task in ensuring peace," Kim said.

Hosts Banquet

*OW2904181191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1549 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (XINHUA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) gave a banquet today in honor of delegations attending the 85th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), which opened here today.

Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, said at the banquet that IPU has made great efforts to ensure the global peace and security, and promote understanding and cooperation among parliaments and parliamentarians of various countries the world over.

The union finds itself in a dignified position in the current international arena thanks to its peace-loving ideal and energetic activities, Yang said, adding that it played an important role in securing a durable peace in the world and promoting cooperation between the nations.

"We believe that the Pyongyang conference will be an important occasion conducive to the creation of a new, peaceful and prosperous world by successfully discussing all items on its agenda," he said.

President Daouda Sow of the council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union said that IPU would reflect the wills of both the developed countries and those lagging behind in difficult, backward situation.

Delegations from more than 80 countries, including China, attended the 85th IPU conference, the first ever held in Pyongyang in its history of over 100 years.

The conference is scheduled to end on May 4.

DPRK Protests South's Deployment in DMZ

*OW2704033491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0048 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) protested Friday against South Korea for its deployment of a helicopter in the Demilitarized Zone.

KOREA CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported that South Korea moved a helicopter into the Demilitarized Zone Friday and violated the Armistice Agreement.

The report said it was a military provocation against DPRK.

South Korean Students Protest Police Beating

*OW2904180791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1429 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (XINHUA)—Thousands of South Korean students rallied and marched into the center of Seoul today to protest the fatal beating of a fellow demonstrator by the police last week, according to reports from Seoul.

South Korean riot police fired tear-gas in beating back the students who were shouting "bring back Kang Kyung-tae, overthrow (President) No Tae-u."

Kang, a 20-year-old freshman at Seoul's Myungh University, died on Friday after riot policemen hit him with iron pipes during a campus protest.

Meanwhile, at Chonnam University in Kwangju City, a student set herself on fire today in a rally in memory of Kang.

No Tae-u Fires Minister Following Incident

*BK2904082591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0615 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (XINHUA)—South Korean President No Tae-u on Sunday fired Home Minister An Ung-mo and appointed Yi Sang-yon, presidential chief secretary for civil affairs, to replace him.

A report from Seoul quoted official spokesman as saying that No Tae-u had accepted An Ung-mo's resignation submitted following an incident not long ago in which a student was killed by police in a demonstration.

An is the second cabinet member relieved of his post within a week. On April 25, Environment Minister Ho Nam-hun was dismissed for environmental pollution.

Southeast Asia & Pacific**Lao Foreign Minister's Visit Continues****Addresses Reception**

*BK2704124391 Vientiane Domestic Service
in Lao 1200 GMT 26 Apr 91*

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 April, Phongsavat Boupha, Lao ambassador to the PRC, hosted a reception to mark the 30th anniversary of Sino-Lao diplomatic relations. During the reception, attended by over 100 guests, Phoun Sipaseut and Qian Qichen took turns delivering speeches.

Phoun Sipaseut said: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Lao-Sino diplomatic relations, I extend best wishes and friendship from the Lao people to all comrades and the entire Chinese people. Laos and China are neighboring countries bordered by the same mountain ranges and rivers. The Lao and Chinese people have maintained traditional friendship and helped each other from ancient times.

The Lao people are extremely pleased with the great and solid successes in implementing the economic reform and open-door policies accomplished by the Chinese people under CPC leadership. The said successes served as an encouragement to our Lao people in carrying out the task of restructuring as laid down by the fifth party congress with an aim to securing further comprehensive social development. We are proud of the increase in the affection and mutual understanding between the Lao and Chinese peoples and the exchange of visits of delegations at different levels during the past few years that has further promoted relations and cooperation between the two countries, an important factor for not only our Lao people's tasks of national defense and construction, but also for peace, friendship, and cooperation in this region.

On this brilliant and meaningful occasion, I, on behalf of the Lao Government and people, once again express

sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Chinese Government and people for the constant and valuable material and moral assistance rendered our revolution.

In his speech, Qian Qichen said: China and Laos are close neighbors bordered by the same mountains and rivers. The traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries [words indistinct] in the struggle against external aggression and national liberation as well as in national construction. The Chinese and Lao peoples sympathize and help each other while maintaining their close relations. The official friendship visit to the PRC by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in October 1989 has normalized the relations between the Chinese and Lao parties and states. The official friendship visit to Laos of Premier Li Peng in December 1990 has also further enhanced friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, sports, and other areas has yielded satisfactory results. The visit to China by Comrade Phoun Sipaseut and his participation in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of Sino-Lao diplomatic relations will revitalize, in the long run, the good relations between the two countries. As we are joyously celebrating this occasion, the lesson we have jointly learned is that the two countries, close neighbors bordered by the same mountain ranges and rivers, [words indistinct]. I firmly believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will be further improved and strengthened on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Speaks With Li Peng

*BK2604131591 Vientiane Domestic Service
in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Apr 91*

[Text] At the (?Xiguangge pavilion of Zhongnanhai House) PRC Premier Li Peng yesterday afternoon received a call from Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], who is on a current visit to the PRC.

Li Peng said during his visit to Laos in December last year, he was accorded with warm and friendly welcome by government leaders and the people of Laos. He thanked the Lao leaders and people for the welcome. On this occasion, he said, he is specially delighted to have an opportunity to see Phoun Sipaseut again in Beijing. Li Peng extended a welcome to Phoun Sipaseut's visit to China to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Sino-Lao diplomatic relations. He added: The visit to China in 1989 by Kaysone Phomvihan and the visit to Laos last year by himself have resulted in restoring and developing the relations between the two countries. The talks between leaders of the two countries have brought about great results, and the agreements reached following the talks have now been successfully implemented.

Li Peng also greeted the success of the recent fifth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. He said: Under the leadership of the Lao party and government, the Lao people will certainly be able to build Laos into a more beautiful country.

Touching on China's relations with foreign countries, Li Peng noted that based on the foreign policy of peace, (?independence, and sovereignty), China places importance on the principle of expanding the relations with neighboring countries. He said: Based on the principle, we, as in the past, pledge to make efforts to expand the friendly relations and cooperation with Laos.

In the meeting, Phoun Sipaseut said: The Lao party and people have highly appraised Li Peng's visit to Laos last year, and consider it to be of historic significance for it has brought the relations between the two countries to a new stage of development.

On behalf of the party, government, and people of Laos, Phoun Sipaseut thanked the government and people of China for their support and assistance to Laos. Phoun Sipaseut arrived in Beijing on 24 April for a visit to China to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Sino-Lao diplomatic relations at the invitation of Qian Qichen, state counselor and minister of foreign affairs of China.

Interviewed 26 Apr

BK2804111391 Vientiane Domestic Service
in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] During an interview given to Beijing Radio on the morning of 26 April, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, said:

First of all, I would like to avail myself this opportunity to convey warm respect, fraternal affection, and friendship from the Lao people to the people in Beijing and entire Chinese population. I feel extremely honored and proud of this visit to the PRC at the invitation of Comrade Qian Qichen, member of the State Affairs Commission and PRC foreign affairs minister. In fact, I visited China on several occasions during our national liberation struggle and after the liberation of our country. The warm reception rendered to me during each visit by my Chinese comrades reflected the affection and friendship the Chinese party, government, and people have reserved for our Lao people. During this short visit, I am very pleased to witness the historic successes accomplished by the fraternal Chinese people under the CPC leadership in implementing economic reform and open-door policies which have turned the formerly backward China into a strong and prosperous nation as the fraternal Chinese people's material and cultural livelihood is being continuously upgraded amid the technical, scientific, agricultural, and industrial advancement, thus giving a new face with brighter future to the rural areas and cities. Meanwhile, the prestige of the PRC in the international arena has become more prominent. All the mentioned successes have been

major encouragements for our Lao people in carrying on the task of restructuring on the basis of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth congresses of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party with an aim to develop and promote the popular democratic system so as to turn the LPDR into a peaceful, independence, unified, and prosperous country. Moreover, it is a major contribution to the tasks of securing peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the region and the world. This time, I am paying a visit to China during the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and China, which is an important milestone in the history of relations between the two countries. In addition to participation in the celebration of the anniversary, I was given the honor to pay a courtesy call on PRC Premier Li Peng and held talks with Comrade Qian Qichen, member of the State Affairs Commission and foreign affairs minister, on the strengthening of friendly relations, cooperation, and international problems of common interest in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding.

Asked about his opinion on the future trend of Sino-Lao relations and cooperation, Phoun Sipaseut noted: In fact, our two countries have maintained good relations and cooperation since ancient times. However, the renowned friendship visit to the PRC of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, in October 1989 and the visit to the LPDR in December 1990 of Comrade PRC Premier Li Peng even further strengthened traditional relations and cooperation between our two countries. I firmly believe that the relations and cooperations in different fields between the two countries will have a brighter future, especially in the economic, trade, educational, cultural, technical, scientific, communications, and transport sectors, which will be expanded at a high rate in response to the aspiration of the peoples in our two countries and general trends. In conclusion, on behalf of the Lao Government and multiethnic people, I express our profound gratitude to the Chinese party, government, and people for the reception rendered to my delegation during this visit and support and assistance rendered to our Lao people's revolutionary task. I wish the fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC successes in implementing the eighth five-year plan and the 10-year socioeconomic development plan. May the Lao-Sino friendship last forever.

It was also reported that on the same day, Phoun Sipaseut and his delegation left [Beijing] for a visit to Shanghai.

Departs 29 Apr

OW2904152991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1441 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Kunming, April 29 (XINHUA)—Phoun Sipaseut, Lao vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, wound up his visit to China and left here for home today.

Sipaseut arrived here on April 27 after a tour of Shanghai.

Outgoing PRC Envoy Meets Lao President

OW2804083991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0655 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)—Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received Liang Feng, outgoing Chinese ambassador to Laos, at his residence on 25 April.

In the meeting, Souphanouvong said: Laos and China have always maintained a friendly relationship and I myself have a very deep affection for China. I hope that the friendly cooperation between Laos and China will continue to strengthen and that China's reform and construction will achieve greater results.

Liang Feng expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Lao Government for their energetic support and assistance during his term of office. He sincerely wished Laos prosperity and its people happiness.

Qian Qichen Receives Brunei Counterpart

OW2504122391 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qichen met with Dato Lim, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Brunei, here today.

During the meeting, Dato Lim handed to Qian a letter from Brunei Foreign Minister Mohamed Bolkiah.

Qian and Lim expressed satisfaction with the existing relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries and voiced their desire to further develop such relations.

Near East & South Asia

Foreign Ministry Rejects Reports on Arms to Iraq

OW3004073191 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry rejected here today a report about China's arms shipment to Iraq as "totally groundless."

Asked to comment on a report by the British newspaper OBSERVER of April 28th that China was providing weapons to Iraq through Iraq's office in Jordan, the spokesman said, "This report is totally groundless. It is a fabrication with ulterior motives."

Foreign Ministry on Algerian Nuclear Reactor

HK3004092891 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0622 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Report: "A Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Talked About the Nuclear Reactor in Algeria"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today talked about the nuclear reactor in Algeria.

The spokesman said: 1. China and Algeria have nuclear cooperation which is utterly for peaceful purposes. In February 1983, China and Algeria signed an agreement on nuclear cooperation, whereby China agreed to provide Algeria with a heavy water reactor for study. This reactor's power is very small, with a rated power of 10 megawatts and maximum power of only 15 megawatts (15,000 kilowatts). Some Western publications said that this reactor could be used to manufacture nuclear weapons. This is utterly groundless.

2. In 1983, China was not a International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] member, therefore there was no such problem as asking the "agency" to exercise protective supervision. But we asked the Algerian Government to use it for peaceful purposes. The Algerian Government explicitly made such a commitment.

3. After China joined the IAEA in 1984, it took the "agency's" protective supervision as a condition for its nuclear exports. We have been informed that Algeria will report to the "agency" on Sino-Algerian nuclear cooperation and their discussions on problems concerning protective supervision to be submitted to the "agency."

4. China strictly abides by its nuclear nonproliferation policy in its nuclear exports. China does not advocate, does not encourage, and does not engage in nuclear proliferation, and it does not assist other countries in developing nuclear weapons. In its nuclear exports, China observes these three principles: Ensuring that nuclear exports are for peaceful purposes, submitting to the "agency" for protective supervision, and forbidding any transfer to a third country.

Wan Li Meets Middle East Parliamentarians

Algerian Party Leader

OW2804080791 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with Abdelaziz Belkhadem, [name as received] president of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Abdelaziz is stopping over here on his way to attend the 85th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Extending a warm welcome to Abdelaziz, Wan said that in recent years China and Algeria have made gratifying progress in their cooperation in the fields of politics, economy and culture.

He noted that China treasures the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples, and sincerely hopes that the two countries' cooperation be strengthened. He also expressed the hope for increased contacts, cooperation and exchanges between the two parliaments.

Abdelaziz said he hoped that the friendly relations of cooperation between the two nations continue to develop and contacts and understanding between the two countries, peoples and parliaments be enhanced.

After the meeting, NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Wang Hanbin hosted a luncheon for the guests.

Syrian Parliamentarians

OW2804082791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0759 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with A.K. Qaddur, president of the People's Council of Syria, and his party here today.

Qaddur stopped over in Beijing on his way to attend the 85th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Korea.

In the meeting with Qaddur, Wan said that in recent years friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have been growing continuously, and that he hoped the two parliaments will increase contacts and strengthen cooperation to contribute to the friendly ties between the two nations and two peoples.

Wan spoke highly of the achievements the Syrian Government and people have made in safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence, developing the national economy and improving the living standards of the people.

The NPC chairman said that China was happy to see the positive efforts made recently by the Syrian Government to achieve security in the Middle East region after the Gulf war, and to promote the settlement of the Middle East issue.

Wan reiterated China's policy of supporting Syria in its struggle against the Israeli aggression and expansion.

During the meeting, Qaddur said Syria will continue to strive for a just and reasonable settlement of the Middle East issue and for the unity of the Arab countries.

Following the meeting, NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng hosted a luncheon in honor of the Syrian guests.

Egyptian Representative

OW2904081691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0728 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met with Dr. Ahmad Fathi Surur, speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, and his party here today.

Wan Li said that both countries with an ancient civilization, China and Egypt have always enjoyed good relations and the two peoples have formed a deep friendship. Surur's current visit to China, Wan said, will surely contribute to the growth of the friendly relations between the parliaments of the two countries.

Wan spoke highly of Egypt's efforts for consolidating the unity among the Arab and African countries.

Talking about the Mideast question, Wan Li said that China has consistently opposed Israel's expansionist policy and supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people, and wished that the Arab countries would strengthen their unity.

China favors the convening of a Mideast peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations, he added.

Surur said both the Egyptian and Chinese people have contributed to the development of human civilization. He is looking forward to more cooperation and understanding between Egypt and China, he said.

He praised China for having played an important role in resolving the Gulf crisis and safeguarding peace in the Middle East and the whole world. He said he expects China to continue to play its role.

The speaker invited Wan Li to visit Egypt at an appropriate time and Wan accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Surur asked Wan Li to pass a letter from Egyptian President Mubarak on to Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

The speaker and his wife arrived in Beijing on April 27 for a stopover on his way to attend the 85th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in Pyongyang.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Visits Beijing

Arrives 29 Apr

OW2904155091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1536 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—Ahmad Hasan Diria, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Tanzania, arrived here by air tonight for a visit to China at the invitation of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Meets Li Peng

*OW3004100191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0937 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng and visiting Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation Ahmad Hasan Diria held talks today concerning Sino-Tanzanian relations and other international issues.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official said that Li told the visiting minister that traditional Sino-Tanzanian friendship continues to grow and that frequent exchange of visits between the two countries' leaders is very important.

Reaffirming the basic points of China's foreign policy, Li said that it is the desire of the Chinese Government to increase ties with all other Third World countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China also wishes to hold consultations with these countries on how to establish a new world order.

Li stressed the importance of consolidating cooperation among the Third World countries and praised Tanzania for its efforts to promote such cooperation.

The Chinese premier also briefed Diria on China's implementation of the reform and opening policy, as well on the important measures the country has taken to advance the national economy.

Diria praised China for its ideas on establishing a new world order, and for supporting cooperation between the Third World countries.

Talks With Qian Qichen

*OW3004105991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1045 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks with visiting Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Ahmad Hasan Diria on bilateral relations and international issues here today.

According to a Chinese Foreign Ministry official, Diria briefed Qian on the situation in eastern Africa and Tanzania's efforts to resolve conflicts, relax tension and promote peace and cooperation in the region.

He said that Tanzania will continue to support South African people's struggle for eliminating racial discrimination.

Praising Tanzania for its positive role in the region, Qian said that the region is making progress in the right direction.

He noted that some "positive changes" have taken place in South Africa. He asked the various organizations of the black people in South Africa to close their ranks and continue the struggle in order to hasten this positive process.

Qian reaffirmed China's support for the South African people's just struggle against racism.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the smooth development of Sino-Tanzanian relations.

Qian hosted a luncheon in honor of Diria who is scheduled to leave Beijing for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea later today.

Jiang Zemin Meets African Trade Union Delegation

*OW2904153891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1503 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with a delegation from the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (ATUU) led by its General Secretary Hassana Sunmonu.

Jiang extended his welcome to the friends from the ATUU, who are here to take part in May Day celebration activities. He also briefed the guests on China's modernization drive.

Sunmonu gave Jiang an account of activities of the ATUU and its goal in the future.

Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, attended the meeting.

West Europe**French Foreign Minister Dumas Visits****Met by Qian Qichen**

*OW2904071691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0708 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Roland Dumas and his party arrived in Beijing by plane this afternoon for an official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Jiang Enzhu, assistant foreign minister, and other Chinese officials greeted the French guests at the airport.

Qian Qichen and his French counterpart started talks at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse soon after Dumas's arrival.

Agreement on Consulates

*OW2904152791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1427 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, and Roland Dumas, French minister of state for foreign affairs, signed an exchange of note on establishing consulates general in China and France.

According to the exchange of note, France will set up a consulate general in Guangzhou while China will set up another consulate general in France.

Ties Normalized

OW2904165291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1252 GMT 29 Apr 91

[By reporter Li Huailin (2621 2037 2651)]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, state councillor and concurrently minister of foreign affairs, held talks with French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Roland Dumas and his party at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse this afternoon. Both sides expressed the belief that relations between the two countries have returned to normal.

At the beginning of the talks, Qian Qichen extended a warm welcome to Minister Dumas and his party, and said that their visit will further promote the traditional friendly relations between China and France.

Dumas thanked the Chinese foreign minister for the enthusiastic reception. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and a wide range of international issues.

On bilateral relations, Dumas said: There exists a special friendly relationship between France and China, and their interests on international issues are identical. As permanent members of the UN Security Council, both countries shoulder a huge responsibility in the world arena. It is very important that they maintain close political relations.

He said: "After 1989, difficulties surfaced in French-Chinese relations, but my current visit to China shows that relations between the two countries have returned to normal."

Qian Qichen said: France was the first major Western country to establish diplomatic relations with China. In the past 27 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, the development of relations between the two countries has generally been good. Despite encountering some difficulties in recent years, relations between the two countries have gradually returned to normal.

He said: China has always attached a great importance to Sino-French relations. Both countries are permanent members of the UN Security Council and implement independent foreign policies. In view of the present rapidly changing international situation, it is all the more important for the two countries to continue to exchange views.

On bilateral economic and trade ties, Qian Qichen said: Sino-French economic and trade relations are good. Bilateral trade volume exceeded U.S.\$2.3 billion last year. France is China's second largest trading partner amongst EC countries. China hopes to further strengthen its economic and trade relations with France. The Chinese foreign minister suggested that two countries enhance exchanges in the areas of science and technology, as well as cultural and educational exchanges.

Dumas voiced his agreement with the suggestion. The two sides exchanged views on a number of concrete cooperative programs.

On the Gulf issue, Dumas said: The French Government is very pleased with cooperation between the two countries in the UN Security Council. In order to restore peace and stability in the Gulf region, the existing boundaries of countries in the region should not be changed. The United Nations should shoulder its responsibilities in the process of restoring peace in the region.

He said: The United Nations should also play its due role in finding a solution to the Kurdish refugees problem.

Dumas also briefed the Chinese foreign minister about his recent meeting with 'Arafat. He stressed: A solution to the Middle East question should not exclude Palestinians and the PLO is still the sole representative of the Palestinians.

Qian Qichen said that China and France share either similar or identical views concerning the Middle East question and the Gulf issue, adding that China favors providing humanitarian aid to the Kurdish refugees, and has already airlifted some supplies to them.

Meanwhile, he pointed out, China believes that Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity should be respected.

On the Middle East question, the Chinese foreign minister said: A solution to the Middle East question should not exclude the PLO and should be made according to the relevant UN resolutions.

On the Cambodian question, Qian Qichen stressed: The Cambodian question can be solved only in line with the framework documents and related resolutions adopted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the draft agreement of the Paris conference on the Cambodian question.

He said: China supports the meeting of the co-chairmen of the Paris international conference and the members of Cambodia's Supreme National Council to be held in Jakarta next month, and hopes that the Paris conference will be held as soon as possible and when the conditions are conducive for a settlement.

Dumas said: France has great respect for China's role and influence in regard to any political solution to the Cambodian question.

The two sides also exchanged views on a number of other European and Northeast Asian questions.

After the talks, Qian Qichen hosted a dinner for Dumas and his party.

French foreign minister Roland Dumas arrived in Beijing this afternoon on a three-day official visit to China at the invitation of Qian Qichen.

Jiang Enzhu, assistant foreign minister, and other Chinese officials greeted the French guests at the airport.

Discuss Human Rights, Trade

*LD2904222591 Paris Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] In China people are trying to make us forget Tienanmen: French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas is spending 48 hours in Beijing and he hopes to normalize relations between the two countries two years after the crushing of the Beijing spring. Ralph Pinto is calling us from Beijing:

[Pinto] Roland Dumas is wasting no time. He spoke about human rights in China with his colleague Qian Qichen right from the first private meeting. A French idea is going about of forming a commission of jurists who would make inquiries on the spot. The Chinese do not like that. Roland Dumas is speaking to them about the sentences which continue to be passed in punishment of the last figures of the Beijing spring, which took place in June almost two years ago. The Chinese are particularly anxious not to dwell on this. (?There will be a discussion) on the subject with the prime minister, tomorrow and also with the general secretary of the Communist Party.

Another point of disagreement: Who makes money out of exchanges, Paris or Beijing? Each has his own figures. The imbalance continues to concern the French. In 1990 they sold goods worth more than 7 billion francs and bought goods to the value of more than 12 billion francs. Business continues to be discussed. For the airport of (?Sanya) on the island of Hainan, SPIE-Batignolles is going to carry off the contract. This is another region of China which is opening up to tourism. There is also discussion of the forthcoming meeting of the joint commission due in the autumn and a Chinese national school of administration—why not? Other visits are still taking shape, that of Beregovoy in particular. Human rights, business: who said that one obstructs the other? This is Ralph Pinto for France Inter in Beijing.

Violations Not To Be Ignored

*HK3004062691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT
30 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (AFP)—France has no intention of ignoring human rights violations in China despite the return to normal relations between the two countries, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said here Tuesday.

"France must be present (in China), but does not intend to be ruled by factors that motivate other countries, nor to act solely in terms of its self-interest," Mr. Dumas said.

"The principles and values that guide France in its international relations" will continue to be respected, he told members of the French community here at a reception.

Explaining the Franco-Sino rapprochement, Mr. Dumas added that "realities must be considered" and a dialogue maintained with a country that is of crucial importance in Asia.

Mr. Dumas, in China to turn the page on almost two years of strained relations following the Tiananmen Square massacre in June 1989, also emphasised human rights violations Monday during his meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The official Chinese press did not report his comments on human rights directly, but wrote of "the normalization of relations after some difficulties."

Mr. Dumas was to meet later Tuesday with Chinese Premier Li Peng and Communist Party Secretary-General Jiang Zemin, after taking a morning walk of more than an hour through Beijing's Forbidden City.

Amnesty Sought

*HK3004132891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT
30 Apr 91*

[By Denis Hiault]

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (AFP) - French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said Tuesday he has asked China to grant an amnesty to dissidents jailed for taking part in the 1989 democracy movement.

He added that a "complete normalization" of Sino-French relations would come about through respect for human rights.

Mr. Dumas, speaking to reporters after two days of talks in Beijing with Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, said all three men had been "attentive" to his remarks.

He said he also received assurances that China was respecting international non-proliferation guidelines as it lends help to Algeria's nuclear program.

China and Algeria have acknowledged cooperation in civilian nuclear technology, but denied a report in the Sunday Times of London which said that their work would lead to an Algerian nuclear bomb by 1998.

Mr. Dumas arrived in the Chinese capital on Monday, and after meeting Mr. Qian the official press here claimed that his visit marked the return to normal relations between Paris and Beijing, nearly three years after the Tiananmen repression. But the French official indicated that he thought otherwise.

"We will not talk about complete normalization between France and China until all problems which caused the freeze since 1989 have disappeared or until a solution is found," he said.

"This is what I tried to make my Chinese counterparts understand" in the name of France and other Western nations outraged by the bloody June 1989 crackdown, he said.

"I expressed my feelings. They listened to me. They will do what they want to do," he added.

Mr. Dumas said that, over and above political and economic systems, "there exists in the world a few values to which we adhere, and to which they should also adhere. They are called freedom and human rights."

"I indicated... that it appeared to me that the time had come to go ahead with a major pardon for those who were tried in the aftermath of the crackdown, and that a good, sane measure that would be appreciated in the West would be an amnesty."

Several thousand people are generally agreed to have been arrested for "counter-revolutionary activities." Many were released, but others were sent without trial to re-education camps for several years. Several dozen leaders of the democracy movement have been tried and imprisoned since December.

"The image of China in the world, and especially in the West, remains tarnished by these events," said Mr. Dumas, who has denounced the killing of student protestors by the military as "veritable assassinations."

On China's cooperation with Algeria, Mr. Dumas said, "China is a nuclear power, like France. But China has not signed the non-proliferation treaty, like France. But France sticks to the spirit and the letter (of the treaty) with much care."

"I therefore put forth, in those terms, the question to China which told me that, in effect, the Chinese leaders had made an agreement with the Algerian leaders which conformed with international regulations on all points," he said. He added that he had asked for elaboration from the Chinese side, which he expected to get by Wednesday.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry on Tuesday repeated its statement that Beijing's nuclear cooperation with Algeria was entirely for peaceful purposes. A heavy water nuclear reactor that China has supplied to Algeria was "very small" with designed output of 10 megawatts and maximum thermal power of 15 megawatts, a ministry spokesman was quoted by the XINHUA news agency as saying.

"It is totally groundless to allege, as some Western media do, that the reactor can be used to make nuclear weapons," XINHUA quoted him as saying. He said the reactor was provided under a bilateral nuclear cooperation protocol signed in 1983, a year before Beijing became a party to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

China nevertheless asked and received a promise from Algeria that the reactor would be used only for peaceful purposes, the spokesman said. He said that China did

not stand for, encourage or itself engage in nuclear proliferation and did not help other countries to develop nuclear weapons.

Dumas, Jiang Meet

OW3004144991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1321 GMT 30 Apr 91

[By reporter Li Huailin (2621 2037 2651)]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met Roland Dumas, French minister of state for foreign affairs, and his party this afternoon at Zhongnanhai.

According to a Foreign Ministry official, Jiang Zemin extended a warm welcome to Dumas' second visit to China. He said joyfully: "We are old friends."

The French minister of state for foreign affairs thanked Jiang Zemin for receiving him and other members of the French delegation. He said that he took great pleasure in revisiting China.

Jiang Zemin said: France is no stranger to China. France has many thinkers, writers, and artists, such as Montesquieu, Rousseau, Hugo, and Balzac. Long ago, they were well-known to the Chinese people.

He said: "When I was young, I read many of their works. Many Chinese leaders, such as Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi, and Nie Rongzhen, studied in France.

He said: "Traditional relations of friendship exist between China and France."

Jiang Zemin pointed out: The world is diversified. Some countries may practice capitalism; others may practice socialism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has proposed "one country, two systems." Specifically speaking, the China mainland practices socialism. After Hong Kong has returned to the motherland, it will continue its capitalism and retain its political system and way of life. It is impossible to seek uniformity in such a diversified world.

In conclusion, General Secretary Jiang Zemin said: "China and France should increase exchange and enhance understanding. Your current visit is conducive to deepening the understanding between the two countries. There is a Chinese saying: 'It is better to see once than hear a hundred times.' I hope that more French friends will come to visit China in the future."

Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister, was present at the meeting.

European Community Accused of Trade Protectionism

HK2904025191 Hong Kong AFP in English 0221 GMT
29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (AFP)—China accused the European Community (EC) Monday of protectionism for

slapping an anti-dumping tariff on its videocassettes and invited EC officials to investigate Chinese exporters.

"Increasing tariffs will affect bilateral trade and it is unfair for Chinese export business," a foreign ministry statement said. "We are opposed to this practice ... (which is) a manifestation of EC trade protectionism."

The EC executive commission announced Friday a provisional 25.8 percent import duty on Chinese videocassettes, saying imports had increased more than 50 times from 740,000 in 1986 to 38.67 million in 1989.

China's share of the EC videocassette market during the two-year period rose from 0.44 percent to 13.73 percent, it said.

The Chinese statement said allegations of dumping were "not true" and invited the EC to investigate Chinese videocassette exporters, most of which are Sino-foreign joint ventures.

Chinese manufacturers claim that differences in labor costs make their videotapes cheaper than similar tapes from South Korea and Japan and sent a delegation to the EC to present their case.

The complaint to the EC was brought by the European Council of Chemical Industry on behalf of three German firms and a Dutch firm.

Zhu Rongji Continues West Europe Visit Completes Trip

*OW2804035191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0057 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] Bonn, April 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Deputy Premier and Mayor of Shanghai Zhu Rongji left Frankfurt for home today at the end of his eight-day visit to Germany.

Zhu arrived in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, on April 19 to begin his visit in the name of mayor of Shanghai.

During his stay in Germany, Zhu contacted the celebrities in political, economic and industrial circles including German Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, head of Chancellery Rudolf Seiters, Minister of Economics Juergen Moellermann and Minister of Economic Cooperation Carl-Dieter Spranger.

Zhu also visited Hamburg, a city bound in friendly ties with Shanghai, and discussed with the German side on further development of the cooperative relations between the two cities.

Germany was the last leg on Zhu's trip to six West European nations, which had brought him to Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium.

West Europe Reportage *WA2304192291*

For West European reportage on the visit by Vice Premier Zhu Rongji to Western Europe, including reports on his talks with top officials, please see the Spain and Germany sections of the 22 April West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Political & Social

Leaders Attend May Day Celebration

OW2904134391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1049 GMT 29 Apr 91

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong (1776 5069 0022) and Xu Kehong (1776 0344 3163)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—Today the Great Hall of the People was marked by a jubilant mood and was permeated with a warm atmosphere. Here 3,500 representatives from all walks of life in the capital gathered for a grand meeting to celebrate the glorious festival of the working class and laboring people in the world—the “1 May” International Labor Day.

Present at the celebration meeting were party and state leaders, including Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Wang Zhen, Li Tieying, Li Ximing, Yang Rudai, Wu Xueqian, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guangen, Zhu Rongji, Bo Yibo, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, Yang Dezhi, Geng Biao, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhiflu, Sun Qimeng, and Lei Jieqiong. Seated with the party and state leaders on the rostrum were national model workers invited to Beijing by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; namely, Li Shuangliang, worker at the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Corporation; Ai Youqin, worker at Kailuan’s Tangjiazhuang Mine; Zhang Shilun, director of the Tianjin Labor Protection Rubber Plant; Zhu Hua, manager of the Pingchao Hotel in Nantong County; Li Shoutang, lathe worker at the Mudanjiang Wood Work Machinery Plant; Jiang Lan, nurse of the No. 4 People’s Hospital of Chengdu City; Liu Guirong, chairman of the Changchun City Locomotive Plant trade union; Zhang Chengzhe, assistant chief mechanic of the Shenyang Foundry; Liu Lun and Yang Huaiyuan, director and attendant, respectively, of the Shanghai Sea Transportation Bureau; Sun Qiaoli, senior engineer of the Xinjiang Geology and Mining Bureau; and representatives from the No. 1 Earth Survey Team of the State Bureau of Surveying and Cartography, which had just received commendations from the State Council.

At 1500 sharp, Ni Zhiflu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, declared the meeting open.

Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, addressed the meeting on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. He extended cordial regards and festive greetings to the people of all nationalities in the country; to workers, peasants, and intellectuals; and to all of the laboring masses. He also extended best wishes to the working class and laboring masses of all fields in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao.[passage omitted]

Yu Hongen, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and first secretary of the federation’s secretariat, read a decision adopted by the federation on the

issuance of the 1 May Labor Medals and the 1 May Labor Citations for 1991. The 1 May Labor Medals were issued to Wang Ziling and 1,046 other advanced individuals. The 1 May Labor Citations were issued to 191 advanced work groups in the country, including the Third Power Operations Group of the No. 1 Thermal Power Plant under the Beijing Thermal Power General Plant, and to 134 advanced enterprises in the country, including the Yanshan Petrochemical Industry Corporation.

Chang Jinfeng, representative of the winners of the 1 May Labor Medals, made a speech at the meeting. On behalf of the staff members and workers throughout the country, she said that they will never fall short of the earnest expectations of the party and the people, but will contribute all their strength to fulfilling our country’s second-step strategic objective of improving the people’s living standard from just having enough to eat and wear to a fairly comfortable life during the last 10 years of this century.

Amid jubilant and warm music, party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, and Wan Li joyfully presented awards to 64 representatives of winners of this year’s 1 May Labor Medals and Citations. After the meeting, the leaders posed with them for a picture.

Prior to the meeting, Jiang Zemin, Ding Guangen, Ni Zhiflu, and other leaders met with a 41-member 1 May visiting group formed by the Hong Kong and Macao trade unions.

Li Peng Addresses Rally

OW2904145491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1008 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Speech by Li Peng at a meeting held to celebrate the “1 May” International Labor Day at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 29 April 1991]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—Comrades and friends:

Today we solemnly gather together to celebrate a glorious festival for the working class and laboring people of the whole world—the 105th anniversary of the “1 May” International Labor Day. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I hereby cordially extend comforts and festive greetings to the people of all nationalities throughout the nation; to workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all laboring masses; to the model workers and advanced collectives on all fronts; and to the representatives of the recipients of the 1991 National “1 May Labor Medals” and “1 May Labor Certificates” who are attending today’s rally. I hereby extend my best wishes to the workers and laboring masses in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao.

Comrades and friends, after 12 years of hard work since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and under the guidance of the basic line of “one center and two basic points,” the people of the whole country have successfully achieved the first-step strategic goal of accomplishing socialist modernization

and have basically solved the problem of providing food and clothing for the people in a developing country with a population of more than 1.1 billion. This is a tremendous historical achievement that has put us on a new starting point. The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], which were successfully held recently, examined and approved the Outline for the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan for National Economic and Social Development, and drew up a grand blueprint for China in achieving the second-step strategic goal in the last 10 years of this century; that is, reaching a comfortably well-off level from the level of barely enough food and clothing. Our main goals of struggle are: to quadruple 1980's gross national product by the end of this century by greatly improving economic performance and optimizing the economic structure; to raise the living standards of the people from simply having enough food and clothing to leading a relatively comfortable life; to develop education, promote progress in science and technology, improve economic management, readjust the economic structure, and give priority to key construction projects, to lay a material and technological foundation for a sustained economic and social development in the early part of the next century; to establish the initial phase of an economic structure and operating mechanism that is appropriate for developing a planned socialist commodity economy based on public ownership and that combines a planned economy with market regulation; and to raise socialist culture and ideology to a new high and further improve socialist democracy and the legal system. These 10 years will be crucial to the process of accomplishing socialist modernization in China. The fulfillment of the Outline for the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan will mark a new milestone in the PRC's history of pioneering work and will enable China to stand with greater assurance in the East of the world. Our goal has been defined and the path has been charted. What is needed now is that the whole nation unite as one, work with one heart and one mind, and rely on the wisdom and diligence of the people of all nationalities to turn the fine blueprint into reality through unremitting efforts.

The masses of people are the source of strength of our undertakings and foundation of our victory. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as a nucleus reaffirmed time and again the guiding principle of wholeheartedly relying on the working class and the broad masses of the people; took a series of measures to maintain close ties between the party and the people; and earned the endorsement, understanding, and support of the broad masses of the people. Ours is a socialist state of people's democratic dictatorship, led by the working class and with a foundation of worker-peasant alliance. The working class is a representative of the advanced productive force and production relations and a most organized social force for safeguarding stability and unity. During the 1980's following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central

Committee, the working class in China, under the leadership of the party, played extremely important role in and made tremendous contributions to adhering to the four cardinal principles as well as the reform and opening and creating a new situation of socialist modernization. We are convinced that in the next decade of critical importance, the working class in China will render new meritorious service for the great undertakings of historical significance for the people of China, with even higher fighting spirit and with its wisdom and intelligence. Party committees and governments at all levels, and party and government leading comrades in cities as well as at enterprises and institutes in particular, should firmly establish the basic guiding ideology of wholeheartedly relying on the working class and closely depending on workers and staff members in running socialist enterprises well. So long as we insist on doing so, strengthening close unity among workers, peasants, intellectuals, and the people of all nationalities across the country, and playing the role of working class as the main force, we can succeed everywhere. Even when we encounter difficulties and setbacks, we can continue to advance on our way to victory by overcoming all sorts of obstacles.

The key to realizing the Outline for the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan lies in promoting economic efficiency of various enterprises and in enhancing vitality of enterprises, and that of state-run large and medium-sized enterprises in particular. This not only calls for improving the outer environment for enterprises but also tapping inner potential of enterprises by every possible way. In terms of the management of enterprises, the three most important conditions for running enterprises well are further improving the role of party organs as political nucleus, adhering to and improving the responsibility system of factory directors, and wholeheartedly relying on the working class. Giving full play to the role of party organs in enterprises and adhering to and improving the responsibility system of factory directors are not contradictory but mutually unified and supplementary to each other. Our socialist entrepreneurs should be a new type of entrepreneurs who are good at management and able to rely on the leadership of the party to bring out the enthusiasm and creativity of workers and staff members. We should integrate the responsibility system of factory directors with the practice of democratic management of workers and staff members, carry out all functions of representative meetings of workers and staff members as stipulated in the "Enterprise Law," and fully respect the role of workers and staff members as masters of enterprises. It is necessary to integrate the rigid management and requirement with the respect for legal rights and benefits of workers and staff members so as to form an enterprise spirit characteristic of working in full cooperation and with unity of purpose among the party, government, trade unions, and communist youth leagues so that cadres and people are united with one heart and one mind in working for progress. We should correctly deal with interests of the state, enterprises, and workers and staff members and establish a distributing mechanism among enterprises. We should integrate the idea of

distribution according to work with the effort to enhance the political and ideological work among workers and staff members. We should practice the principle of more pay for more work and encourage advanced individuals and, at the same time, promote conscientiousness, discipline, and the spirit of selfless devotion.

Workers and comrades throughout the country, the glorious and arduous tasks lie before us. The Party Central Committee and the State Council have called on workers and staff members throughout the country to further develop the role of the working class as the main force, and to perform more brilliantly in safeguarding political stability and unity, actively promoting reform and opening to the outside world, boosting economic construction, and achieving the goals of struggle laid down in the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-year" Plan.

We hope that workers and staff members throughout the country will do their best and make fresh contributions to increasing the economic efficiency and labor productivity. This will be of decisive significance to achieving our strategic goals. Without a higher economic efficiency and labor productivity, we will not be able to improve the economic quality of our country as a whole, and the efforts to increase our national strength and improve the people's living standards will be greatly restricted. Workers and staff members throughout the country should actively respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, display a high sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs, show innovation and creativity, and engage in the "Quality, Variety, and Efficiency Year" activities. With their attention closely focused on the center; namely, a higher economic efficiency, they should carry out socialist emulation campaign as well as the activities to make rationalized proposals and inventions so they can offer their wisdom and energy, help to increase labor productivity and render meritorious service by supporting agriculture, construction of key projects, and national defense.

Workers and staff members throughout the country should continue to stand in the van of reform and opening to the outside world, support and promote reform, and facilitate opening to the outside world. This is the key to achieving the 10-year goal of struggle. Here lies the hope of the working class and the whole people. Governments at all levels should solicit the opinions and suggestions of the broad masses of workers on important reform policies and programs. The broad masses of workers and staff should actively support and promote reforms in all aspects, including reforms in enterprise system, housing system, social security system, and labor and wage system, so that these reforms will continue to move ahead smoothly along the socialist path, constantly promote the development of the productive forces and help to achieve the goal of quadrupling the gross national product and raising the living standards of the people from simply having enough food and clothing to leading a relatively comfortable life.

Social stability and national stability are a vital guarantee for our success in achieving the objective of our work in the next 10 years. Staff members and workers across the country should safeguard the political situation of stability and unity just as they cherish the apples of their eyes. As long as we maintain the stability of the class ranks of workers and see to it that they play the role of the mainstay in maintaining the stability of the entire society, no force whatsoever can shake the foundation stone of our country's socialist system, and no force whatsoever can block our efforts to achieve the great goal of socialist modernization.

As always, the working class has been constantly transforming its own subjective world while transforming the objective world. To fulfill the grand mission of the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan, the contingent of workers in China should pay closer attention to seeking self-improvement; improve its overall political, ideological, cultural, and technical quality; firmly maintain a correct political direction; constantly improve its vocational and technical skills; develop vocational ethics characterized by sacrifices and responsibility; and consciously and strictly observe labor discipline. Model workers are the outstanding representatives of the working class. Their advanced ideas and deeds have provided tremendous inspiration to the large numbers of workers and people throughout the nation. Party committees and governments at all levels should pay more attention to the role of model workers; publicize their deeds; show concern for them; and cherish, cultivate, and improve them so as to develop an atmosphere of learning from, competing with, and catching up with the advanced; use the selfless and sacrificial spirit of model workers and the fine tradition of the entire working class to influence the whole society; and constantly promote the development of socialist spiritual civilization.

The Chinese trade union, as a mass organization of the working class under the CPC's leadership, is charged with important responsibilities and plays an important role in the great cause of achieving the goals of struggle in the next 10 years. Trade unions at all levels should regard economic construction as the center; do a better job in exercising the various social functions such as providing protection, carrying out construction, participating in activities, and conducting education; foster closer ties with the masses of workers; more fully develop the role of trade unions as bridges and bonds; encourage democratic participation in and social supervision over government work; and rally the large number of workers and staff members closely around the party; and work in unity for the realization of the cause of the working class itself; namely, the great cause of socialist modernization. Leaders of governments at all levels, enterprises, and establishments should pay great attention to and develop the role of trade unions; support their work; constantly report to them the important plans, policies, and principles of the government; hear the opinions and suggestions of workers' representatives and work out solutions accordingly; and gradually develop it into a system.

Comrades and friends, in the past 100 years and more, the international workers' movement has become an important force in the world's political arena. However, in terms of the historical mission shouldered by the proletariat, many difficulties still lie ahead. On this festive day of commemorating the unity and militancy of the proletariat, our working class in China should firmly keep in mind its own historical responsibility; constantly improve itself; work hard to first ensure success in its work in China while actively strengthening unity with the workers and other laboring masses of all countries in the world; develop and promote friendship with the people of all countries in the world; and make contributions that China's working class and the Chinese people should make to world peace, social progress, and the people's well-being.

Jiang Zemin Reportedly Has 'Unsound Heart'

HK3004091891 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 163, 1 May 91 p 17

[Report by Kao Fei (7559 7378) from the 'Reference News' Column: "According to Recent Health Checkup, Jiang Zemin's Heart Is Not So Good"]

[Text] Prior to the convocation of the recent National People's Congress, all CPC top-echelon leaders went through a comprehensive health checkup. Three physicians-in-charge, along with five nurses, were selected and transferred to Beijing Hospital's Ward for Senior Cadres to participate in the checkup. It was said that Yang Shangkun was in the best condition. Li Peng was basically healthy except for some stomach trouble. Jiang Zemin has an unsound heart, and the doctor advised him to pay attention to his rest. The chief subjects of the recent health checkup were the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau members and the Secretariat's secretaries. The results were kept confidential from people at home and overseas.

Meeting on Party Building Focuses on Continuity

OW2704062791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 24 Apr 91

[By reporter Dou Guangsheng (4535 1639 3932)]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)—Delivering a speech entitled "The Entire Party Sets About Cultivating Tens of Millions of Successors to the Socialist Cause" at a national meeting today on theory relating to party building, Lu Feng, director of the Central Organization Department, said: The cultivation of successors to the socialist cause is significant to the future and fate of the party and the state. Leading bodies and cadres at all levels must make unwavering efforts to perform this major task well.

Lu Feng expounded the significance of performing this task effectively at the present time. He said: Nurturing tens of millions of successors to the socialist cause is a grand plan of fundamental strategic significance, as well as an urgent

practical mission. It is a crucial issue affecting the thorough implementation of the revolutionary cause pioneered by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, as well as a fundamental issue affecting the future and fate of our party and state. China's prospects hinge on future generations. Without successfully cultivating and educating generation after generation of youth, and without effectively solving the succession problem, we cannot discuss ways to defeat the ploy of peaceful evolution by hostile forces at home and abroad, as well as initiatives to uphold the socialist system.

Speaking on the need to focus on the entire generation of youth in nurturing successors to the socialist cause, Lu Feng said: The current generation of young people are scientifically knowledgeable, educated, and pioneering. Most of them deeply love their motherland, the people, the CPC, and socialism, and are capable, promising, and reliable. It should be noted, however, that most of them are unfamiliar with China's national conditions and history. Some young people have been influenced to varying degrees by Western bourgeois values and outlooks on life, and have been afflicted by certain frailties and deficiencies. Ideological and political education needs to be strengthened urgently. Literary, art, publishing, broadcasting, radio, and television departments should adopt lively measures to instill and diffuse socialist concepts and moral principles when dealing with the various facets of youth's lives. Party committees at all levels should take the task of nurturing successors to the socialist cause as their own important duty, and marshal and organize forces in various sectors to make joint efforts to perform this task successfully.

In conclusion, Lu Feng noted the need to strengthen theoretical cultivation and stress practical training in nurturing successors to the socialist cause. He urged schools affiliated with the Communist Youth League, cadre schools, and military academies, especially party schools at all levels, earnestly to assume the task of training young cadres in Marxist theory. He said: All localities should adopt such measures as sending outstanding college students and young cadres currently holding office to undergo training at the grass roots in a planned manner; exchanging and rotating cadres in a planned fashion; and strengthening inspections of cadres.

Song Ping Addresses Meeting

OW2904052791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 28 Apr 91

[By reporters Dou Guangsheng (4535 1639 3932) and Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)—A national seminar on party building theory closed in Beijing today. Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, stressed at the seminar that once the party is properly built, there will be an underlying guarantee for the country's prosperity and strength.

Song Ping pointed out: In the new situation, we are facing two important tasks: First, to develop the economy, and second, to oppose the peaceful evolution attempt by hostile forces at home and outside the country. The key to accomplishing these tasks is to build our party properly. We should uphold the Marxist party building principle, and build our party into a stronger working-class vanguard armed with Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought; into a strong nucleus for leading the people in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Song Ping said: The study of party building theory should be guided by Marxism and closely focused on it. We should adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice, seriously conduct investigations and studies, matter-of-factly analyze new situations, and scientifically answer questions in reality. Song Ping expressed the belief that with the unrelenting efforts of all party members, not only can theory play a vital role in guiding practice, but theory itself will continue to be enriched and developed.

Lu Feng, director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over today's meeting. Wang Weicheng, director of the Central Policy Research Center, made a speech entitled "Raise Party Building Theory to a New Level."

Wang Weicheng said: Our party now has adopted a correct approach for promoting socialist modernization. The key to ensuring that this approach is followed is to further develop our party. The entire party building work, including study of party building theory, should fully reflect the party's basic line and be kept in line with that line; we should continue to enrich this basic line in the course of building our party.

Speaking of conducting an in-depth study of the "three tests," Wang Weicheng said: In the course of leading people of all nationalities in the country in building socialist modernization, our party is facing the tests of governing the country, reform and opening up, and opposing peaceful evolution.

Wang Weicheng said: From the perspective of historical experience, to pass these three tests, our party should properly solve three basic problems: First, party and government leadership at all levels must be truly in the hands of people loyal to Marxism; Second, we must adhere to the party's principle of democratic centralism; Third, we must be tactful in handling intraparty contradictions and struggles.

In conclusion, Wang Weicheng stressed that, faced with the new situation and tasks, building a large and high-quality force of party building theory loyal to Marxism is a requirement for the party's self-development as well as for developing the party's undertakings. He expressed the hope that theoretical workers would handle properly the relations between studying and mastering Marxist theory and using theory to guide practice; the relations between understanding the general situation and

exploring laws governing the situation; and the relations between theoretical study and the formulation, implementation, and improvement of policy.

The six-day theoretical seminar was held jointly by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Policy Research Center, and the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. Comrades attending the seminar matter-of-factly discussed central topics of the seminar, and conducted a relatively intensive and in-depth study of some major theoretical and practical problems concerning party building, achieving a number of research results with depth.

Responsible persons of concerned departments, including Chen Zuolin, Xue Ju, Wei Jianxing, Zhao Zongnai, and Zhou Wenyuan, attended today's meeting.

Party Building Research Society Founded

*OW2904081891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0630 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Party Building Research Society was founded here yesterday.

The society's aim is to do research into the theory and practice of the construction of the Chinese Communist Party and to study the historical experience in the construction of parties in China and in other socialist countries.

July this year will see the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

Deng Pufang on 1990 Achievements for Disabled

*OW2604153391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0741 GMT 26 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—The year 1990 was one of harvest for the 50 million handicapped people in China.

Within the year, the disabled people received a security law for themselves for the first time in history; international meetings on the disabled were successfully held in Beijing; a national day for aiding disabled people was designated and rehabilitation work of the disabled achieved remarkable progress.

However, Deng Pufang, chairman of the China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF), said at a council meeting of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped (CWFH) held here Thursday that the work for the handicapped still lags behind economic and social development in the country and is facing many difficulties.

At the end of last year, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the country's first security law for the disabled. The law stipulates that disabled people enjoy equal rights as other citizens and as a special group of people with special difficulties, the government should provide them with special aid. The law has set up a legal base for the work for the disabled.

The law designates the third Sunday of May as the "national day for aiding the disabled."

Last October, more than 900 delegates from 51 countries and regions attended the meetings of rehabilitation international, hosted by Beijing. The opportunity also provided the world with the chance to have a look at what the Chinese Government has done for its handicapped people.

So far, China Disabled Persons' Federation has conducted cooperative projects with 41 organizations from 12 countries and regions and three United Nations organizations. Moreover, more than 50 disabled persons visited or lectured abroad last year.

In 1990, the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped received a total of 4.35 million yuan. In addition, 47.78 million yuan has been donated to the organization's local branches. All the money has been used exclusively for rehabilitation and special education efforts for the handicapped.

Within the past two years, successful operations have been performed on 423,000 cataract patients, 130,000 polio patients and nearly 10,000 deaf children.

Over 300 schools and 2,500 classes based on special education have been set up throughout the country, increasing the enrollment of blind, deaf and mentally-retarded school children to 50,000.

Vice-President Wang Zhen said in a letter to the fund's council meeting that to promote the work for and aid the disabled people so as to make it possible for them to keep pace with the overall development of the country is a sign of a nation's progress and social civilization.

Commentator Eulogizes Expert Li Donghui

HK2604130791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
18 Apr 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Learn From Li Donghui's Spirit of Selfless Dedication"]

[Text] "Your deeds are an immortal monument in our hearts." This is the masses' evaluation of Li Donghui, an outstanding member of the Communist Party and a famous cereal breeding expert. Li Donghui dedicated himself to the motherland and the people; he dedicated himself to the profession he loved deeply. He expended all his energies in promoting the work of cereal breeding. His deeds and life experience are greatly moving and inspiring.

In his life, Li Donghui advanced along a course of revolution. As an intellectual of the older generation, he knew of the people's sufferings in old China and also participated in the practice of socialist revolution and construction. Especially, as a CPC member who joined the party after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he deeply understood that only socialism can save and develop China. Therefore, he

worked untiringly and was selflessly dedicated to promoting the development of the socialist cause in our country. He was an incarnation of the Chinese intellectuals' noble quality and revolutionary spirit of loving the motherland and keeping firm faith in socialism. Owing to the fact that thousands upon thousands of progressive people like Li Donghui are playing an exemplary role, the socialist cause led by our party can win support from the broad masses, and the rallying force and the appeal of our party can be strong. After Li Donghui passed away, peasants in the localities where he worked said: "We owe gratitude to the Communist Party for our liberation, and to expert Li for having sufficient food." They praised him for bringing mountains of food grain to the peasants, but not taking away one single grain of millet. This showed that he indeed served the people wholeheartedly and thoroughly solved this fundamental issue in his outlook on life. Some people may have knowledge and ability, but they always care only about their "self-realization" and their "self-value." It is impossible for them to make great contributions to the motherland and the people.

Li Donghui also traversed a road of success for an intellectual. He was deeply aware that when engaging in scientific research, one must work in a down-to-earth and earnest manner. Disregarding his poor health and advanced age, he braved the bitter cold and sweltering heat, and persevered in working in the forefront of production and scientific research. Through 41 years of painstaking efforts, he eventually made great achievements. His successes showed that in the period of socialist construction, intellectuals still need to identify themselves with workers and peasants, closely combine theory with practice, and carry forward the spirit of arduous struggle. Young intellectuals, in particular, should keep this spirit. In order to accomplish something and make contributions, one must make solid efforts and work in a down-to-earth manner. There is no other "shortcut" or "secret knack" for successes in scientific research.

Li Donghui once said: "To regenerate China, we first should regenerate ourselves." This is of universal significance. In order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to accomplish the great goal specified by the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we need to mobilize a huge contingent of workers who are ready to dedicate themselves to the socialist cause, and we need the emergence of progressive figures like Li Donghui. We hope that comrades on all fronts will fully display their initiative and creativity and make their greatest contributions in the great era as Li Donghui did.

Human Rights Used as Pretext for Intervention

HK2904123091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
26 Apr 91 p 5

[Article by Wei Min (7614 2404): "International Protection of Human Rights and Noninterference in Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Human rights were originally a domestic legal concept encompassing the legal principles and individual civil rights defined in the constitutions, civil laws, and other laws of the nations. After World War I, international treaties began to include articles concerning protection for minorities. Since the end of World War II, the question of human rights has been included in international law on a big scale. At present, in line with the relatively popular world view, human rights included not only individual human rights but also collective human rights, namely, the right to national self-determination and national development rights. However, the explanation and application of human rights are different because of the different legal nature of international documents on human rights and, especially, the different social and political systems, ideologies, value concepts, and national traditions in various countries. In addition, some countries are using human rights as a pretext for implementing their foreign policies and to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The human rights issue has become more complicated and acute in contemporary international relations.

I. Has Human Rights Become a Fundamental Principle of Modern International Law?

Although the human rights issue has come to be included in international law on a large scale, has the human rights principle become a fundamental principle of modern international law? Or has it become a principle of equal importance with the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit in international contacts? The answer is negative.

First, the intensive meaning of the human rights principle is vague in this respect. If it refers to the collective human rights or the rights of national self-determination, it overlaps the fifth item of the Declaration on International Law Principles adopted by the United Nations in 1970, which is about the "principle of equal rights and self-determination rights for all nations." Thus, it may affect the independent position of the principle of national self-determination rights and harm implementation of this principle.

Second, if it refers to individual civil rights, there will be more things to study on this issue. Human rights are undoubtedly very important and cover a wide field, including political and economic rights and social and cultural rights. Although there are detailed enumerations of this in various international documents on human rights, so far, the legal position of the people of a certain country and the rights they enjoy in that specific country are not only determined by the social and political systems of the country but also by the level of social, economic, and cultural development of that country. For example, China is a developing socialist country. The socialist nature of our country decides that we must attach great importance to the human rights issue. Although China has followed a tortuous road since

liberation, it has still made detailed stipulations on the basic rights and duties of citizens in its Constitution, especially the current Constitution adopted in 1982. These stipulations are by no means inferior to those in international documents on human rights. China is now in the initial stage of socialist development and is still economically backward. However, it is capable of satisfying the 1.1 billion people's increasing needs in food, clothing, and daily necessities. This is regarded as a miracle by the international community. Although subjective efforts have been made to increase the people's standards of living as soon as possible, there is a lack of objective economic conditions and materials basis. From this we can see that the human rights issue is, to a great extent, determined by the domestic factors. Under such conditions, it is inappropriate to consider the rights basically enjoyed by people within a country as a fundamental principle which must be observed in international contacts. If that were the case, it is likely that international disputes would easily emerge. An objective of modern international law is to promote international peace and cooperation, rather than to provoke or expand international disputes. The human rights principle is without doubt important but, if it is regarded as a fundamental principle of modern international law and if one country attempts to force other countries to act in accordance with its norms and judges the human rights situation in other countries at will, then the contradictions among countries will inevitably be intensified. This will be extremely harmful to maintaining international peace and cooperation.

People may ask: Since the human rights principle is not the fundamental principle of modern international law, why should it be included in the final communique of the Afro-Asian Conference and the documents from the Helsinki CSCE. True, the first of the 10 principles of the Afro-Asian Conference was "to respect basic human rights," and the seventh of the 10 principle of the Helsinki conference was "to respect human rights and basic freedoms." These declarations are undoubtedly very important. On 13 May 1955, when commenting on the human rights principle and other principles of the 10 principles of the Afro-Asian Conference, Premier Zhou Enlai said: "These are also the consistent propositions of the Chinese people and principles always observed by China." ("Documents on Foreign Relations of the PRC" Vol 3, p 267) The question is whether the principles declared by both the Afro-Asian Conference and the Helsinki CSCE have become the fundamental principles of modern international law. For example, the fifth of the 10 principles of the Afro-Asian Conference says that "the right of all nations to defend themselves independently or collectively in accordance with the UN Charter should be respected." This refers to the right of self-defense, one of the basic rights of all countries. It is a natural result of efforts by all countries to safeguard their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and is included in Article 51 of the UN Charter. However, even to this day, it is not considered as a basic principle

of international law. Likewise, the third of the 10 principles from the Helsinki CSCE, which is about the "inviolability of national boundaries," is also very important. At present, under the turbulent East European situation, various European countries are emphasizing the inviolability of national boundaries. Strictly speaking, as this principle is included in the principle of mutual respect for territorial integrity, it is not regarded as an independent and fundamental principle of international law. It was also excluded from the principles in Article 2 of the UN Charter and the seven principles of the 1970 UN Assembly's Declaration on International Law. Obviously, although there are many principles in international law and each of them is very important, only those principles concerning overall situation, which are acknowledged by all countries, have universal legal significance, and constitute the basis or core of international law, are considered the fundamental principles of modern international law. Therefore, it is inappropriate to consider the human rights principle as a fundamental principle of modern international law.

II. The Meaning and Main Contents of International Protection of Human Rights

Human rights are mainly restricted by internal factors but, judging from the current situation, human rights, and especially collective human rights, are in many ways related to internationality. This aspect of human rights involves the question of international protection of human rights. On the questions of how to understand international protection of human rights and what are the main contents of international protection of human rights, there have been endless disputes among various countries.

The so-called international protection of human rights refers to the cooperation and guarantee of a sovereign state in realizing certain aspects of the basic human rights in line with recognized principles of international law and the precaution and punishment measures it has taken against violation of such rights. In other words, like all other issues in international law, international protection of human rights refers to the results obtained when a sovereign state assumes its international duties in line with recognized international principles or international conventions. If there are not recognized international principles or duties stipulated by treaties, and if a state does not assume such duties, the protection of human rights is still mainly a question of domestic law. From this we can see that international protection of human rights is only effective under the following two situations:

First, there must be a definite and internationally acknowledged international principle or standard for protecting human rights, or a situation of international crime announced by the entire international community.

Second, there must be a sovereign state which has definitely declared that it will assume the duty of protecting certain aspects of human rights.

Only under such situations can there be international protection of human rights and can the international procedures be used to prevent or punish such crimes or violations of such duty.

Based on this understanding and with reference to the current international documents on human rights and other relevant regulations, the majority of cases involving international protection of human rights are concerned with safeguarding collective human rights. The main contents are:

1. Invasions, and wars resulting from invasions, which result in a serious encroachment on human rights. In its preface, the UN Charter declares respect for human rights and basic freedoms. In fact, this is related to banning invasions and wars resulting from invasions. This is because only under conditions of peace and peaceful coexistence among various countries can basic human rights and freedoms be guaranteed. The UN Charter's Preamble says at the very beginning: "We, the peoples of the United Nations, are determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large and small." Obviously, safeguarding basic human rights is closely related to safeguarding international peace.

The Tehran Declaration on Human Rights, adopted on 13 May 1968, pointed out: Invasions "bring about tragic results to people, making them suffer untold pain. The negation of human rights on a large scale resulting from invasion puts people in a state of horror and makes the whole world without peace and ravaged by successive wars. Therefore, to eliminate this disaster through frank and sincere cooperation is a duty of the international community." In 1984, the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration on the peace rights of the people. Obviously, to guarantee human rights, the first thing to do is to oppose invasion and war resulting from invasion, because when a country is invaded by a foreign country, it cannot even guarantee the people's right to life [sheng ming quan 3932 0730 2938], not to mention other basic rights, such as work right, inviolable right of the person, education right, and the right to rest.

Enslavement and serfdom, should be banned.

The abovementioned are all examples of large-scale and savage infringements upon human rights, constituting the main contents of international protection of human rights and are regarded as international crimes by modern international law. If any of the abovementioned crimes occur, the international community will adopt measures against them in accordance with international law or the resolutions of the UN Security Council. This is reasonable and entirely lawful.

Apart from the main contents of international protection of human rights as mentioned above, there are many other international documents including declarations,

conventions, and protocols covering various aspects of individual human rights. Some of these documents, such as the "World Human Rights Declaration," are of great significance but, strictly speaking, they are not legally binding while others, such as the two human rights of 1966 and other pacts for eliminating discrimination, have no binding force before they are signed, approved, accepted, and agreed upon by sovereign countries willing to join the pacts. If a country joins a particular pact of its own accord, it will surely commit itself to truly fulfilling its obligation as required by the pact. If it violates the regulations of the pact out of malice, it is necessary and lawful for other parties concerned to make a suitable response. Such a practice, in a sense, amounts to international cooperation among signatory countries to the pact in protecting human rights. But this cooperation must be based on free will of the signatory countries and accord with the international law. Facts from around the world show that as personal human rights are basically determined by internal factors, and national conditions vary from one signatory country to another, the actual results are not satisfactory despite many international documents on human rights. As a result, some scholars are doubtful about whether any standard laws on human rights are universally applicable at present. For instance, in his book "Introduction to the International Law," Sida [2448 6671 0344] said: "It is of course mistaken to believe that we have standard international laws and sound organizations that commit all countries in the world to the protection of human rights."

III. Human Rights, State Sovereignty, and Noninterference in Internal Affairs

Some people hold that, because human rights have been affirmed by many international documents, the human rights problem is no longer one that a particular government has absolute jurisdiction over and that Article 2, Item 7 of the United Nations Charter on noninterference with internal affairs is an obstacle to protecting human rights. Such a view is open to question.

As has been said above, international protection of human rights is effected by sovereign countries committing to fulfill international obligations according to the international law. Such an international protection cannot be interpreted at will. In addition, the legal status and various basic rights the people of a country enjoy are the country's internal affairs where no foreign countries, country groups, or international organizations are allowed to interfere. Therefore, though human rights issues are important and have an international nature, the principle of state sovereignty remains the cornerstone of modern international law and the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs are still the basic norms governing state-to-state relations. Even when international protection of human rights is called for, such protection is more often than not provided on the condition that no principles of state sovereignty and of noninterference with each other's internal affairs are

violated. Take the aggression, aggressive wars, and colonialism mentioned above for example. They grossly trample human rights and encroach upon other countries' sovereignty, their national right to self-determination, and their people's right to freely choose their social and political systems and decide upon their destiny. Therefore, basic human rights cannot be protected until the invaded country's sovereignty is defended, colonialism is wiped out, and the colonialist rule is toppled. State sovereignty and human rights are closely related with the former remaining predominant. Other issues bear resemblances. Take international protection of personal human rights for example. A certain sovereign country exercises its sovereignty in joining an international pact and implements the regulations of the pact mainly by taking legal, judicial, and administrative measures internally practicable in accordance with the pact. This likewise calls for a guarantee by the state power. Those human rights issues which are purely internal affairs cannot to a greater degree be separated from internal conditions and factors.

Therefore, state sovereignty and human rights do not stand in absolute opposition to each other but, rather, are mutually combined. Human rights principle can only be subordinate to the principle of state sovereignty instead of otherwise. The principle of state sovereignty is an important guarantee for, rather than an obstacle to, implementing the human rights principle. It is for this reason that any form of interference in internal affairs on the excuse of human rights is not allowed other than violations of human rights which call for interference by the international community which can take necessary measures in accordance with international law. On 9 December 1981, the UN General Assembly passed the "Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States," which states clearly: "It is obligatory upon all countries not to exert pressure upon other states or create suspicion or confusion in other countries or country groups by using or distorting human rights issues." This is fully justified. We believe that so long as all countries really observe the aims and principles laid down in the UN Charter, respect each other's sovereignty, and refrain from interfering in each other's domestic affairs, international cooperation in protecting human rights, which is based on equality and free will, will develop along a healthy path.

WEN WEI PO Defends Human Rights in Tibet

Part One

HK3004050891 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
26 Apr 91 p 2

[“Special article” by staff reporter Yang Yung-nien (2799 3057 1628): “Reports on Human Rights From Tibet (Part 1)"]

[Text] Human rights is a time-honored concept. Over a long time, human beings' natural rights have been closely linked to natural laws. In traditional international law,

sovereign states have the right to independently determine the treatment of their nationals. If a state arbitrarily inflicts brutal treatment on its nationals, especially on minority nationalities with distinct religious beliefs, and when this touches human consciences, other nations often provide assistance for those minority nationalities and exert "humanitarian interference" pressure on the government responsible. In recent years, some international forces have shown increased interest in the so-called "human rights issue" in China's Tibet. They clamored in a sensational way that the Chinese government had "trampled upon the Tibetan people's human rights" and alleged that the Communist Party "persecuted the Tibetan people and killed over 1 million Tibetan people," "prohibited religious beliefs," and "made prisons in Tibet something like a hell where hungry prisoners were forced to eat raw human flesh." Previously the Chinese authorities seemed to simply ignore such statements about "human rights violations" and did not even mention the term "human rights." Only when Jiang Zemin, CPC Central Committee General Secretary, recently met with former U.S. President Carter did he point out that the Chinese party and Government are greatly concerned about human rights, and for China the most important point in human rights is the right of survival. Chinese Premier Li Peng also said that the people's right of survival and the state's right of independence are the guarantees for human rights. Recently, when covering news in Tibet, this reporter directly asked Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the government of the Autonomous Region of Tibet, about the human rights issue in Tibet in an interview. The chairman gave a serious and frank answer to the question, and also expressed indignation at the vilification of the "human rights situation" in Tibet by certain foreign forces. Gyaincain Norbu said that Tibet now guarantees real human rights for its people, and that the right of autonomy given to the autonomous region by the state's law on nationality autonomy represents the greatest human right. He also told this reporter that those who really have an interest in Tibet's human rights situation should make a visit to the vast pastoral areas of Tibet and listen to what the ex-serfs say about human rights. It will not be hard to reach a correct conclusion by comparing things now with those in the past.

A Visit to Pala [1584 2139] Manor

By driving hundreds of kilometers, across the Gangbala Mountain 5,000 meters above sea level, I came to the Gyangze Plain in Rear Tibet and paid a visit to Pala Manor, in the past the property of one of the eight largest Tibetan aristocrats. There, I interviewed Zhulu Nima Songzhen, who worked as a langsheng [household slave] for the Pala family for nine years.

Pala Manor lies in a village named Banjue Tuobu. The master of the manor, Pala Wangjiu, fled the country in 1959. It was said that he had died a few years ago. According to statistics, after Tibet's peaceful liberation, the Pala family not only possessed a large amount of property in Lhasa, Quxu, Shannan, and overseas, but

also owned 27 manors and 12 ranches in Gyangze, Kangmar, and Bailang. The family had 12,980 head of cattle and sheep and 3,000 serfs. A very small number of people at home and abroad say that in old Tibet, the people enjoyed human rights and lived happily; but that at present, the Tibetan people do not enjoy humanitarian treatment, have no human rights, and live poorly. Is this true? In the past, Pala Manor took in more than 168,000 jin of food grain and 1,690 head of cattle and sheep each year. The serfs not only had to pay rents according to the rules, but also had to contribute 398 yearly ula corvee [3527 2139] [labor service for government], 136 head of draft animals, 12 sheep, 56 jin of butter, 100 jin of wool, and dozens of other types of ula corvee for renting each "gang [1511]" of land. The serfs even had to contribute cattle dung as fuel, dyestuff, wild onion, garlic, and more than 40 other goods according to the size of the land they rented. Each year, 80 percent of the serfs' farming and sideline income was expropriated by the manor owner. The most ironic fact was that even after the Qing Dynasty had been overthrown for half a century, Pala Manor still collected 100 to 200 taels of Tibetan silver from each "gang" of land as a tribute to the emperor every year.

The Miserable Living Conditions of the Serfs in the Past

Serf owners and serfs lived in totally different conditions, as they lived in different houses, used different tableware for eating, and even spoke different languages. The Pala family lived in more than 20 houses, but the 36 langsheng households, with 133 people, lived in little dark huts, like stables. The food consumed by the Pala family cost 50 silver dollars a day, but the serfs could only eat half a catty of moldy barley cakes. Pala had more than 100 fur-lined coats and gowns, that could be used for 300 to 500 years, but the most valuable property of the serfs was a wooden bowl.

I also learned from written material printed by the local government that before the democratic reform, Pala Manor had dozens of female serfs who specialized in knitting "kadian [0595 1067]" for the manor owner. To restrict their freedom, Pala Wangzhi imposed a "fixed sitting" rule on them. According to that rule, after the female serfs came to work, sand was spread around the lower hem of their gowns that touched the ground, and a large wooden seal was put on the sand. Anyone who moved or rumpled the sand would be beaten mercilessly. As a result the female serfs dared not move a bit, and even sat at the same place when urinating and defecating!

Near the old manor of the former serf owner, I interviewed 56-year-old Zhulu Nima Songzhu. He served the Pala family as a langsheng from the age of nine until he was 22 years of age. His parents, ancestors and the family of his wife were all serfs. Nima Songzhu said that when he was a serf, he had to work day and night all year round. In the morning, his food was merely a cup of salty water and a coarse barley cake; in the evening, he could only eat a coarse barley cake without the salty water. He

did not eat any buttered rice cake. All year round, he had only one piece of coarse clothing that could be made by a female knitter in one day's work. He was frequently beaten, and never enjoyed any personal freedom. Now, all his seven children can live a life of plenty, and their daily food is rice cakes and buttered tea. Three years ago, his family had a new two-storey house built, and the house is as good as Pala's houses in the past.

The Serf Owner Played With Human Monkeys

During the interview, Nima Songzhu's little grandson kept leaning on his knees. Maybe the kid reminded him of something. He told this reporter a true story about a "human monkey." Once, Pala the serf owner saw some people leading a monkey along for amusement, and he felt that playing with a wild monkey was not as funny as playing with a "human monkey." So he "confiscated" Laba Rida, the son of Nima Cangmu, a female langsheng, and renamed the boy "Agui (monkey boy)." Pala played with the boy as his monkey. He did not allow the boy to eat fully to make him look more like a monkey. He forced the boy to stand on a wooden chair, somersault on a bar, and perform various tricks. He tied a rope around the boy's neck, and dragged him outside to show his "human monkey" to other people. Fortunately, the democratic reform rescued the boy before he was tortured to death by the serf owner. Now, the boy is called Laba Shida, and is working in Linzhi as a medical doctor.

This reporter again remembered Tibetan Government Chairman Gyaincain Norbu's words: "In the past, did the three types of lords in Tibet respect human rights? Not at all. They wilfully trampled upon human rights. Now, they and their supporters use human rights as a bludgeon to attack other people here and there. I think that they are just trying to interfere in our country's internal affairs using human rights as an excuse, and we will never allow them to do this."

Part Two

HK3004051191 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
27 Apr 91 p 3

[“Special article” by staff reporter Yang Yung-nien (2799 3057 1628): “Forcing Laymen To Be Monks and Freedom of Religious Belief: Reports on Human Rights From Tibet (Part 2)"]

[Text] In the previous period, some overseas political forces claimed that “after Tibet's peaceful liberation, the Tibetan people's religious belief was subject to intervention.” It seemed that as the human rights of the minority nationality espousing Buddhism were violated, the “human conscience” of those overseas people was touched, and they staged their “humanitarian interference” in the Chinese Government.

This reporter admits the existence of “human conscience,” but also wants to remind people with “human conscience” that they should not be hoodwinked. This reporter has read some historical materials and visited

Tibet twice, has talked with Dezhu [1795-1796], the Living Buddha Regent whose religious status is second only to the Dalai Lama, and other senior religious leaders, and has also interviewed some middle-aged lamas responsible for the daily management of monasteries and some young monks. So this reporter should be regarded as knowledgeable about “whether the Tibetan people enjoy freedom of religious belief.”

Previously, Common People Were Forced To Be Monks

Let first view some statistics. Among Tibet's population of 2.2 million, there are now 34,680 monks. That is, there is one monk out of every 60 people. The proportion of common people with religious beliefs is even much greater. In the mid-1980's, the masses with religious beliefs accounted for over 70 percent of the total population in Xigaze Prefecture. In the last 10 years, Tibet spent nearly 100 million yuan on repairing monasteries and other items for implementing the religious policy; and the state also allocated huge amounts for repairing such famous historic sites as the Potala Palace and the Dazhao Monastery. So far, 1,425 monasteries in Tibet have been repaired, recovered, and reopened. Admittedly, in today's Tibet, the proportion of full-time clergy in the population is much smaller than in the past. Previously, monks in Tibet's monasteries once accounted for one-quarter of the population in Tibet. This was not the result of the “freedom of religious beliefs.” On the contrary, this resulted from the lack of freedom in religious beliefs and the violation of human rights in Tibet. In the past, the religious-dominated local government of Tibet stipulated that one son out of every two, or two sons out of every three, or three sons out of every four in a family must be sent to the monasteries. Some coercive means were also adopted to force the children in poor families to be monks and nuns. Any people who tried to resist would be faced with cruel punishments such as eye-gouging and hand-chopping. How could there be any freedom of religious beliefs? The harsher fact was that monks and nuns in Tibet were ascetics and were prohibited from getting married and bearing children. As a result, the Tibetan population decreased every passing year. From the Tang Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty, the Tibetan population decreased by 8 million people; during the 200 years from the Yongzheng Reign to 1951 when Tibet was peacefully liberated, the Tibetan population decreased further by another 800,000. If the practice of forcing people to be monks continued, as the demographic experts pointed out, the Tibetan nationality would face the danger of extinction in 200 years. If the human race no longer exists, could there be any human rights?

Monks Not Forced To Resume Secular Life Today

At present, no “decree” or “policy” of the government coerces the Tibetan people to be monks and nuns in monasteries. Then, are monks and nuns forced to resume secular life? We may listen to what they said. Dezhu Jianbai Gesang, the Living Buddha Regent, told this reporter that he began to be a living buddha when he was

very young and began to study the Buddhist Scripture under the guidance of instructors and receive the religious beliefs. After growing up, he was always faithful to Buddhism. He is now a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference in the Autonomous Region of Tibet, and is doing what he can for the government. He now still keeps his religious beliefs and has never given up. He emphasized that as he acquired the religious beliefs from his childhood and as the religious beliefs are protected by the state's Constitution, he has never tried to give them up and will never do this.

State Does Not Interfere in Religious Affairs

Pingla Lama, who is deputy director of the Democratic Management Committee of the Zhashilunbu Monastery, the leading monastery in Rear Tibet, told this reporter: After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and the state paid close attention to the implementation of the religious policy in the monastery. The Zhashilunbu Monastery was damaged during the Cultural Revolution, and it was repaired very quickly. The state allocated a total of more than 8 million yuan for this purpose. At present, all religious activities have been basically restored. Symposiums on the religious theory can also be conducted normally. All religious activities are now arranged by the monastery according to the religious rules, and the state has neither intervened in nor restricted such activities. This reporter asked Pingla whether he was told that the government had ever told the common people not to believe in the Buddha and not to believe in the existence of gods. Pingla answered: No. The party and government officials in Xigaze who accompanied this reporter added: As it is different than other parts of the country, it is stipulated in Tibet that atheism cannot be propagandized among the local masses. The government cannot do anything to disturb the religious belief of the local masses, and cannot refute the religious theory from any angle. In view of the fact that local governments in other provinces sometimes imposed irregular levies on enterprises, this reporter asked Pingla whether the local authorities levied additional taxes or irregular corvee on the monastery; and Pingla answered that such things might occur to some enterprises, but never encountered by the monastery.

Part Three

HK3004060491 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
28 Apr 91 p 3

[“Special article” by staff reporter Yang Yung-nien (2799 3057 1628): “Lamas Involvement in Political Affairs: Reports on Human Rights From Tibet (Part 3)"]

The Living Standards of the Monks Were Raised

Pingla told me that the income of the monks has increased, and their living conditions have been much improved. He said: Before Tibet's peaceful liberation, the livelihood of the monks in general was rather meager. Each monk could only get 448 jin of food grain a year, and not a penny in cash. After the democratic reform, a

lama could receive a monthly stipend of 4 yuan. At present, each of the monks in the Zhashilunbu Monastery can receive an average monthly stipend of 65 yuan. (This figure is nearly twice as much as the Tibetan people's per capita annual income of 430 yuan in 1990.) The state also supplies each monk with 30 jin of food grain every month. If the monastery's other sources of income are included, the income of the monks in terms of both cash and food greatly exceeds the figures quoted above. As I learned, the economic condition of the Zhashilunbu Monastery is average among monasteries in Tibet. I asked Pingla: Is the income of the monastery evenly distributed or is there income stratification among the monks? Pingla answered: In the Zhashilunbu Monastery, the highest income for a monk is 200 yuan a month, and the lowest is 45 yuan.

Pingla told me: The party and government leaders of the county and the prefecture where the monastery is located often call on the monks in the Zhashilunbu Monastery and solicit their opinions. Some senior monks are invited to attend meetings held by the county or the prefectural government or meetings of the local committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], thus they are able to participate in handling and discussing political affairs. At present, among the monks in the Zhashilunbu Monastery, six are members of CPPCC committees at various levels, and three are deputies to the people's congresses at different levels.

Talk With a Young Lama

In the monastery, I was allowed to talk with a young lama named Laba Zhaxi, who is 26 years old. He had entered the monastery eight years before. The conversation between myself and the young lama was as follows:

Question: In the interior areas of the country, a “generation gap” often exists between young people and people of the older generation. Are there any differences between you and your masters, that is, the senior monks, in the objectives you pursue in life or in your understanding of the future? What do young monks really think about these questions?

Answer: In general, there is basically no difference. Because they (referring to the senior monks) cherish a feeling of great reverence for the Buddha, we share the same opinions on religious activities and social affairs.

Question: How do you look at modern civilization and such things as television and rock-and-roll music? Do you watch television and listen to pop music?

Answer: We give almost no consideration to such things. Watching television is not compatible with study of the Buddhist doctrine, so we basically do not watch or listen to television. I myself have no such desire.

Question: Aside from studying Buddhist doctrine and working in the monastery, how do you spend your spare time?

Answer: Aside from participating in collective activities, such as attending daily Buddhist ceremonies and doing some physical work, I spend all my time in the morning and evening reciting Buddhist scripture.

Hoping To Eventually Become a Superman

Question: What do you really want to achieve? What religious status do you hope to attain?

Answer: I have learned very few things at this stage, so I need to earnestly learn more from the old monks. I want to learn as much as I can. At present I am still not a superman [chao ren 6389 0086], but I often pray in my mind, and hope to eventually become a superman, a man who attains great revelations.

Question: Do you feel honored as a monk when you return to your home village?

Answer: My family takes my monkhood as an honor. Sometimes, I return home to see my parents and relatives, and they all show respect for me. The people are respectful to monks. Being a family member who has become a monk, I am more dearly loved by my parents.

Question: Some monks were involved in the riots in Lhasa two years ago. How do you look at this?

Answer: First, I did not participate in any riot; second, I was resolutely opposed to the riots. The Zhashilunbu Monastery is a patriotic monastery. I am also a patriot myself.

Part Four

HK3004060591 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
29 Apr 91 p 3

[“Special article” by staff reporter Yang Yung-nien (2799 3057 1628): “WEN WEI PO Reporter’s Visit to Lhasa Prison: Reports on Human Rights From Tibet (Part 4)’]

Visit in Company of Nearly 10 People

Prison is the opposite of freedom. People who study the human rights issue often stress the conditions of prisons. Tibet is remote and backward. The conditions there are not well known to many people, and still fewer people can visit the prisons there. So, some people proceed from their imagination and draw a conclusion that the prison in Tibet, which is so backward and savage a place, must be something like a living hell. When this reporter made his second visit to Tibet, he first asked the local authorities to allow him to visit the prison. Of course, this reporter did not hope that his request would be approved, because before that, only three groups of visitors were allowed to visit the prison in Tibet. They were first, Robert, an official of the U.S. Department of State, who was to file a human rights report to U.S. Congress; second, the ambassadors of the four North European countries; and third, the U.S. ambassador to China. No journalist had yet been allowed to visit the prison before. With the approval of Mr. Gyaincain

Norbu, chairman of the autonomous regional government, this reporter was allowed to visit the prison the day before leaving Tibet. Maybe because as this was the first time the prison received a journalist visitor, the Public Security Department and the Foreign Affairs Office of the autonomous regional government and the prison authorities sent nearly 10 people to accompany this visitor.

Prisoners Were Accepted After Strict Verification

The prison is located in the northern suburbs of Lhasa. Suodo, deputy warden of the prison and Mr. Ma, head of the prison’s education section, briefed this reporter about the general conditions of the prison. The prison was originally named No. 1 Prison of the Autonomous Region of Tibet. Later, the prisons were merged into one in Tibet, and it was renamed Prison of the Autonomous Region of Tibet. At present, more than 300 male and female convicts of Han and Tibet nationalities are jailed there.

According to the prison authorities, the convicts were all sent to the prison after being tried and sentenced according to the legal procedures and China’s current laws. When the prison accepts new convicts, it must strictly verify the letter of sentence, the registration form concluding the case, and the execution notice. After verifying these three documents the prison can recognize the status of convict. If any one of the three documents is not ready, the prison will not recognize the convict’s status and will not accept the convict. Mr. Ma, head of the prison’s education section, stressed that the prison carries out the principle of “first, reforming people and second, conducting production.” Most convicts are willing to accept re-education, and behave satisfactorily. Therefore, every year, many convicts can be released on probation or have their imprisonment terms reduced with the approval of the judicial authorities. In 1990, 72 convicts had their imprisonment terms reduced, and seven convicts were released on probation. The prison authorities also admitted that some convicts did resist re-education and were thus subjected to heavier sentences, but such cases were very rare.

Convicts Receive Education in Three Aspects

This reporter was told that the Tibet Prison demands that convicts receive re-education in three aspects. First, political education. They are inculcated with patriotism, socialism, and the four cardinal principles, and are helped to correctly understand the current situation and the need to struggle against separatism in a positive way. Second, moral education. Third, general education. Mr. Ma said: Before 1982, general education was mainly conducted through the convicts’ self-study. After 1982, the prison formally organized convicts to study in a regular way. They were grouped into different classes, and full-time teachers were appointed. In the past nine years, more than 1,800 convicts studied in the prison classes, and more than 300 of them were freed from illiteracy through study. At present, with the exception of very few old, weak, and disabled convicts, most convicts

are having lessons in prison. There are four classes studying the Tibetan language and two classes studying the Han language, and there are 10 full-time teachers. The teachers themselves are also convicts. They are not paid for their teaching and are only exempted from daily physical work.

Part Five

*HK3004071791 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
30 Apr 91 p 4*

[“Special article” by staff reporter Yang Yung-nien (2799 3057 1628): “Humanitarian Treatment of Prisoners: Report on Human Rights From Tibet (Part 5)"]

[Text] This reporter was told that the prisoners were allowed to take part in self-study examinations. A total of 135 prisoners received certificates for separate subjects and four received certificates for technical secondary schools. It was interesting that in the legal knowledge contest sponsored by the Tibet Autonomous Region last year, 20 people from various nationalities and strata throughout the region won the first, second, and third prizes, including a prisoner from this prison who won third prize. Nineteen prisoners won commemorative prizes. The prisoners had to learn the techniques of whatever they did in light of the method of a master teaching his apprentices. The techniques include automobile and motorcycle repairing, building, orchard management, vegetable growing, and poultry breeding. During their term of imprisonment, the prison authorities pointed out, the prisoners could acquire one or several kinds of techniques through cultural and technical studies. The prisoners from the pastoral areas, in particular, knew nothing before they were sentenced. Through training in the prison, they acquired certain know-how, thus laying a solid foundation for earning their own living after their release in the future.

Daily Life of Prisoners

Then, the prison authorities introduced the daily life of prisoners. The prison authorities paid great attention to the issue as livelihood of the prisoners is related to their health, transformation, and future. The monthly food expenses of every prisoner is 35 yuan. During festivals, the prisoners are supplied with whatever additional supplies the caretakers had. Moreover, every unit had its own greenhouse and livestock. The surplus vegetables and livestock were sold in the market and the money earned was regarded as a food allowance for the prisoners. The problem now is to feed the prisoners with better food rather than just let them have enough to eat, section chief Ma said. Regarding their cultural life, the prison authorities said, each unit had a large color television set and the prisoners were allowed to watch television twice a week. They could watch films on five or six occasions every year. Moreover, some prisoners performed programs prepared by themselves, and others played cards or chess. The prison had a clinic with 10 medical personnel, providing prisoners with general

medical treatment. The prisoners suffering from serious illness were sent to the hospital outside the prison for treatment. Section chief Ma said that the prison spent around 10,000 yuan for medical treatment of a prisoner called Jinmei Sangbu. I asked about the case of a prisoner called Laba Ciren, who died last winter. Laba Ciren was sentenced for taking part in the Lhasa riot, the prison authorities replied. Last winter, he was suffering from chronic peritonitis and acute, festering appendicitis. He received treatment first in the clinic and was then sent to the Armed Police Hospital for emergency treatment. He died as the rescue measures proved ineffectual and he was certainly not persecuted to death by the prison, as reported. Following Laba Ciren's death, the prison dispatched a car at public expense to receive his relatives. In light of Tibetan customs, a celestial burial ceremony was held.

Relatives Are Allowed To Visit Prisoners Once Every Month

On the question of visiting prisoners, the prison authorities explained that relatives are allowed to visit prisoners from Lhasa once a month for 15 minutes, while relatives from remote regions were allowed to visit prisoners twice a month, when they arrive and when they leave. The time of each visit is a bit longer. Section chief Ma continued that relatives are allowed only to deliver hot food to prisoners in the interior prisons. As a respect for the customs of minority nationalities, the prison in Tibet allows relatives to deliver a considerable amount of glutinous rice cakes and dried meat. This reminded the reporter of overseas reports that there were cases of cannibalism in Tibet prisons. Perhaps those who have created the sensational stories regard dried beef as human flesh! I asked whether religious beliefs are allowed in the prison. The response from the authorities was negative because the prisoners are deprived of their political rights during their term of imprisonment.

Most of Caretakers Are Tibetans

After giving an account of the prisoners, I visited the cells. Outside the cells, there was a five-meter wall with around one meter of electrified wire netting and watchtowers on all the four sides. The prison was like a white courtyard. If you do not look at the iron bars which reach the ceiling, the look of the prison is so tidy that it looks like a hospital. The prisoners all work outside the cells. I opened one of the cells and saw eight bunk beds placed within a 20-square-meter rectangular-shaped cell. It was neither crowded nor spacious for 16 prisoners. The cell was clean and tidy. It was by no means strange because they knew a reporter was coming that day. To my surprise, I found a thick tube for carrying buttered tea when I lifted the curtain at one corner. This further proved the accuracy of what I heard here.

The prison seemed perfect. Before leaving, I asked whether the prisoners were beaten. The authorities replied frankly: “Beating prisoners is prohibited by the prison management. However, beating of prisoners has

occasionally taken place because of some young caretakers' impatience. If the leaders are informed of such practices, they will adopt measures to immediately check them and sternly punish those who have violated the management rules." Of the caretakers, I further asked, which number is larger, the Hans or Tibetans? The reply was that Tibetan caretakers accounted for the majority. Section chief Ma, who was short and fat, said fluently in Mandarin: "The prison chief, who received you today, and I are both Tibetans."

Tibet Congress Leader on Regional Autonomy

OW3004050691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0150 GMT 27 Apr 91

[By reporters Yang Quanxin (2799 0356 2450) and Duo Qiong (1122 4522)]

[Text] Lhasa, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress opened today. In an interview by XINHUA reporters, Lang Jie, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, said: In the 40 years since Tibet's peaceful liberation, the people of Tibet have enjoyed full rights in the administration of regional and state affairs as the state's masters under the CPC's leadership.

Lang Jie said: Democratic elections held across Tibet in 1961 marked the beginning of a period for the people there to serve as their own masters and to practice regional autonomy. Formal establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region on 1 September 1965 signaled the creation of a regime that effectively protected the right of millions of liberated serfs to practice ethnic regional autonomy. The 1984 promulgation and implementation of the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Autonomy in Ethnic Regions" enabled people of all nationalities in Tibet to more fully exercise their democratic rights in managing state affairs as well as their own internal affairs. It also further improved the system of autonomy in ethnic regions.

Lang Jie stated: In accordance with the Constitution and the Law on Autonomy in Ethnic Regions, people of all nationalities in Tibet elected autonomous organs—the people's congress and the people's government—at all levels. The principal leading posts of these organs are basically filled by Tibetans and people of other ethnic origins. Ethnic cadres throughout Tibet topped 27,000, or 66.6 percent of the total number of cadres, in 1990, and 97.8 percent of them were Tibetan. Tibetans have been elected as deputies to the National People's Congress, which is the highest organ of state power, and as members and vice chairmen of its Standing Committee. They have played an important role in national development as well as Tibet's political, economic, cultural, and educational progress.

Lang Jie noted that the people of Tibet enjoy full autonomy in arranging and managing economic construction projects. He said: In accordance with the

Constitution and the Law on Autonomy in Ethnic Regions, and under the guidance of state plans, Tibet may exercise autonomy in arranging, managing, and developing local economic construction projects, and in drafting principles, policies, and plans on economic construction. It has autonomy over local finances, and is permitted to manage and protect local natural resources in accordance with the law. In addition, it enjoys greater management power over budgetary matters than other ethnic regions. Lang Jie stated: In light of the actual situation in Tibet, the party and the state have adopted a series of special preferential policies toward Tibet during the past decade. These policies empowered Tibet to initiate diversified, primarily household-based economic operations in accordance with local productivity levels, and to adopt an economic policy that allowed peasants and herdsmen to regain their strength. The entire region is exempt from taxes on agriculture and animal husbandry, and ethnic necessities produced by collectives and individuals will be exempt from industrial and commercial taxes in the near future. Moreover, Tibet has the right to develop and exploit its natural resources in a rational way and through various channels. It is allowed gradually to develop border trade with Nepal, Bhutan, India, and Burma in light of local development, and to exchange its agricultural, animal, and sideline products for the production and subsistence materials it needs. The various taxes and funds collected by Tibet are all spent on local projects, and provisions on customs duties earmarked for Tibet's local development have remained unchanged for a long time. Tibet's overall development project for the valleys of "one river and its two tributaries" [the Yarlung Zangbo, Lhasa, and Nyang Qu Rivers] has gained the state's active support, and has been incorporated into the state's "Eighth Five-Year Plan." In addition, the autonomous region has formulated long-range plans for electric power construction, and is intensifying the construction of the Yamzog Yumco Power Station and the Yangbajain Geothermal Power Station.

Lang Jie said: Tibet also enjoys full autonomy in ethnic cultural and educational development, and is allowed to protect and develop traditional ethnic culture in accordance with its own characteristics. Lang Jie stated: The party and the state have always implemented the policy of respecting and protecting Tibetan culture; in particular, it achieved remarkable results in the past decade in lending greater support to granting Tibet autonomy in developing its ethnic culture, education, science, technology, public health, and physical culture. Lang Jie said: The state allotted some 100 million yuan to renovate Tibet's temples in a bid to grant religious freedom to the broad masses and to protect historic and cultural relics. The "Regulations of the Tibet Autonomous Region on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics" were formulated and adopted, and the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government promulgated and implemented the "Detailed Rules of the Tibet Autonomous Region for Implementing Several Regulations on Studying, Using, and Developing the Tibetan Language"

to further ensure the use and development of the Tibetan language. In 1988 alone, Tibet published 2.25 million copies of 202 different books in the Tibetan language. Traditional Tibetan medicine was inherited, carried forward, consolidated, and improved. Currently, there are a dozen hospitals and 1,503 medical personnel practicing traditional Tibetan medicine in Tibet. Tibetan medical research institutes and schools were built, and large numbers of books on traditional Tibetan medicine were published. The government supported and helped enhance Tibetan songs and dances, both for the commoners and the royalty, as well as Tibetan drama, painting, sculpture, architecture, and handcrafts. Active efforts were made to preserve the Tibetan folk epic of "King Gasar" and the Potala Palace, which is an ancient Tibetan structure. To develop ethnic education, Tibet has increased funds in this respect by a certain proportion of its budget every year. It now has four universities, 67 middle schools, and 2,453 primary schools, thereby ending the history of not having a single ordinary school before the initiation of democratic reform, and has tentatively formed an educational system with ethnic characteristics. It also built multidisciplinary science research institutes, and trained large numbers of ethnic scientific and technical personnel and experts. Medical and health care has developed rapidly. All the people in Tibet now enjoy free medical care, and the lack of medical service for peasants and herdsmen is being overcome gradually.

At the end of the interview, Lang Jie said: The system of people's congresses is being upheld and improved in Tibet, and these congresses are genuinely performing their functions of representing the Tibetan people. Popularly elected autonomous organs at all levels hold themselves accountable to the Tibetan people, and accept public supervision. Lang Jie said: A people's deputy can freely offer suggestions, criticisms, and opinions to autonomous organs at all levels, that should basically "respond to every matter and concern," and strive to improve their work as a way of tailoring their policy decisions, and the execution thereof, to the Tibetan people's interests and needs. Lang Jie stated: Under the party's leadership, and through the implementation of ethnic regional autonomy, a new socialist Tibet that is united, prosperous, and civilized will certainly be born on the "roof of the world."

Finance Official, Xing Chongzhi, Inspect Hebei

SK2504234491 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 March, Chi Haibin, vice minister at the Ministry of Finance, visited Hebei Province to conduct investigations and study and to guide work.

On the same evening, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee; Cheng Weigao, acting governor of the provincial government; and Ye Liansong, Song Shuhua, and Guo Fengqi, vice governors of the

provincial government, called on Vice Minister Chi Haibin at his dwelling place.

On the afternoon of 17 March, accompanied by Song Shuhua, vice governor of the Hebei Provincial Government, Vice Minister Chi Haibin inspected some technological transformation projects in Gaocheng City phosphate and ammonia plant and Shijiazhuang Chemical Fertilizer Plant.

At the Gaocheng City phosphate and ammonia plant, Chi Haibin asked, in detail, about the plant's management and production cost situation, and said: Chemical fertilizer enterprises should think over two things in marketing their products. One is the enterprises' profits and the other is the peasants' profits. In carrying out the contract system, we must not raise the prices of products. This is not good to the peasants. To raise enterprises' economic results, there must be strict management and responsibility systems. Meanwhile, we should exert efforts to reduce production costs but must not think of a plan to raise the prices of products.

After hearing the report of the Shijiazhuang Chemical Fertilizer Plant, Vice Minister Chi Haibin said: Your plant has done a good job in management and civilized production. In particular, the way you pioneered to develop a diversified economy is accurate. I hope that you will exert great efforts to conduct technological transformation and to make greater achievements.

Procurator General Inspects Jiangsu Province

OW3004043091 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0915 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] While on an inspection tour to Jiangsu, Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said: In investigating and dealing with criminal cases of corruption and bribery, procuratorial organs currently should focus on major and important cases, and stress the investigation of major cases from minor ones.

Liu Fuzhi made an inspection tour to Jiangsu to guide local endeavors from 23 to 29 April. On 25 April, Shen Daren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Cao Hongming, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Vice Governor Gao Dezheng; and Qin Jie, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, met and exchanged experiences with Liu Fuzhi on improving Jiangsu's procuratorial work.

During his trip to Jiangsu, Liu Fuzhi held concrete discussions with responsible persons from the provincial procuratorate on the current situation in fighting corruption and bribery, and on relevant measures taken in this connection.

Ways To End Disputes Between Villagers Discussed

*HK2704091591 Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO
in Chinese 29 Mar 91 p 2*

[Article by Hu Yanmu (5170 1484 2606): "Reflections Generated by Disputes and Armed Fights Between Groups"]

[Text] In recent years, in some localities, disputes have broken out between groups of villagers because of conflicts of interests related to ownership of woods, land, water conservation facilities, and so on. Some cases have even ended with massive fights between different groups of villagers. As this tendency is likely to be on the upsurge in some areas, the issue should draw the attention of the authorities concerned.

1. Patriarchal activities are gaining ground and feudal forces are reviving.

In the wake of the reform of the rural economic structure, the peasants' patriarchal feelings have been reviving. They have gradually shifted their trust in the party and the government to some "strong men" who belong to the same patriarchal clans as themselves. These so-called strong men are usually backbone elements of patriarchal clans who are eager to restore patriarchal influence. Under certain conditions, this kind of strong man may have amazing appeal, which leads to powerful influence. With the patriarchal chain they can well link different villages of the same patriarchal clan closely together. Once any one of the villages is in conflict with another village of a different patriarchal clan or once its interests are infringed on, a chain reaction will take place. All the other villages of the same patriarchal clan will extend generous support either in terms of money or human resources, inciting their own clansmen to fight tenaciously against the other patriarchal clan.

2. Selfish departmentalism has given an impetus to the survival of feudalism.

The conflicts and disputes among the rural masses are mostly due to the influence of feudalism and bear a quite strong feudal localist color. The clashing sides are either different villages or different patriarchal clans. As a result of our slackness in ideological and political work, vestiges of feudalism have managed to influence our party and cadres. Whenever the locality they belong to is in conflict with another locality, some cadres will consciously or unconsciously side with their own locality, and they will evaluate, analyze, and handle the issue from a localist perspective.

3. Loss of control due to lack of mutual trust between cadres and the masses.

The less harmonious relations between cadres and the masses have been rather conspicuous in rural areas, which has led to the lack of mutual support, mutual understanding, and interdependence between the cadres and the masses. So, when any mass disputes or conflicts arise, cadres cannot count on their appeal and prestige any more, and they can

hardly bring the situation under control either. Meanwhile, however, followers of patriarchal feudalism take the opportunity to stir up trouble and intensify the conflicts, triggering off what should have been avoidable and thus causing tragic consequences.

4. The lack of authoritative organs and capable cadres who know how to handle situations swiftly, resolutely, and fairly.

Disputes and conflicts among the rural masses are a syndrome that combines crime and breaches of the law. Before a conflict evolves into serious trouble, people at the lower level always rely on the higher level for a solution to the problem, but those at the higher level try to shift their responsibility onto those at the lower level. Everybody has his reasons for washing his hands of the case. When the situation has so worsened that people have to be appointed to take care of it, a few people will be assigned to form a provisional joint task force. Believing that their job is a temporary one, most of these people lack a sense of responsibility, or they are hardly prepared to stay with the task force for a long time because of one reason or another. In face of complicated contradictions, they cannot make sober analysis, grasp the crux of the problem, work out any method, or contribute any idea. Although sometimes they may find an idea, they lack the determination and courage to make it materialize and dare not enforce the law justly and fairly because they are afraid of offending others. As a result, the problem can be left unattended and the situation deteriorates further. As problems like this remain unsolved, some contradictions that could have been readily solved become more and more complicated, or fights between groups of villagers may break out.

5. Failure to take strong action against troublemakers and to handle their cases seriously.

We have failed to take strong action against those who stir up, engineer, and are actively involved in fights between groups of villagers, and such cases have never been handled seriously. This is one of the important factors in the upsurge of conflicts and clashes. Slackness in the suppression of such activities is displayed in the following aspects: 1) Those who have committed severe crimes are penalized leniently, and those who have committed minor crimes receive no penalty at all. 2) No thorough investigations are conducted, hence only those who have taken part in actual fighting are penalized, while those behind the scenes are left at large. 3) The arrest of those involved in the fighting is merely a gesture, and they are later released on bail. 4) When the authorities of a locality are investigating a case, the authorities of another locality may throw obstacles in their way. In consequence, thorough investigations become impossible and have to be given up. The slackness in the suppression of villagers' fighting is, in the first place, due to the muddled concepts on the part of the authorities who confuse criminal activities with contradictions within the people. Based on such views they try to shield a small number of criminals. In the second

place, they substitute personal sentiment for the law and let sentiment dominate the law. In so doing they actually connive at crime.

The evil consequences of villagers' fights in rural areas have been brought to the attention of party and government organizations and leaders both at the central and local levels. In this connection, a series of documents have been issued and quite a number of effective measures have been adopted. Many cases have been solved, and obvious progress has been made in safeguarding social order in the vast rural areas. However, since such conflicts and clashes are a social syndrome which stems from very complicated and long-standing factors, they can hardly be done away with in a short period. However, it is still possible for us to reduce the occurrence of villagers' fights and prevent them from intensifying, provided that we can deal with them according to the rule of development and the special characteristics of contradictions.

First, we must strengthen the party's leadership over remote rural areas. Villagers' fights mostly take place in remote rural areas and neighboring areas with a complicated environment and underdeveloped economy. People there are relatively ignorant and uncivilized. The party's principles and policies, the state's relevant laws and correct principles and policies can hardly have any substantial influence on them. Some party branch secretaries or village heads in those areas, though holding the status of party members, actually act as chiefs of feudal patriarchal clans or supporters of backbone elements of local patriarchal clans. Therefore, we should try hard to intensify the party's leadership, with the focus laid on selection of good leading people, establishment of capable leading bodies, and enhancement of ideological and political education, especially education for party members and cadres.

Second, we must supervise the operation of the administrative mechanism, implement the responsibility system, and perfect the legal system. In fact, many units are entitled to handle conflicts among the rural masses. Apart from the government, which can directly attend to such cases, departments such as public security, courts, judicial, forestry, water conservation, land administration, and civil administration are also involved. Since many departments are authorized to attend to these cases, it turns out that it is up to everyone to intervene in or wash his hands of the matter, but actually no one is powerful enough to bring the situation under control. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly define the duties of each sector, properly implement the principle of "the one in charge assumes the responsibility for the matter," and set up a special supervisory and administrative organ to take up this work. While perfecting the organizations, it is also necessary to make the articles and provisions of the laws complete so that people can refer to the laws and strictly enforce the laws.

Chen Junsheng Leads State Council 3 Gorges Survey
*HK2704042491 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] The State Council's Three Gorges Project Examination Board survey group, headed by State Councillor Chen Junsheng, and including Li Changan, State Council deputy secretary general; (Li Guoning), director of the State Council Three Gorges Economic Development Office; and experts; investigated the projected Three Gorges reservoir area in the company of Vice Governor Pu Haiqing 17-21 April.

They inspected factories, urban infrastructures, and villages in Chongqing, Fuling, and Wanxian, and made careful studies of matters relating to the construction of the Three Gorges reservoir and the transfer of the residents.

During the inspection, Comrade Chen Junsheng conscientiously listened while Vice Governor Pu Haiqing, on behalf of the provincial government, reported on Sichuan's economic development, the drought in eastern Sichuan and measures to combat it, and the plan to move residents of the Three Gorges reservoir area. Party and government leading members at the city, prefectural, and county levels from Chongqing, Fuling, and Wanxian joined the survey group and gave accounts of local conditions.

Comrade Chen Junsheng gave important instructions on Sichuan's existing economic situation, the drought and the struggle against it, agricultural production, and other matters.

Expert Warns Against Project

HK2804013191 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0639 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Dispatch: "Scientist Objects to the Three Gorges Dam Project"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Celebrated scientist Qian Weichang urged that "the Three Gorges project should not be started so long as peace is not secured under the current international situation."

Qian Weichang made the above appeal in an article entitled the "Gulf War Revelation," carried in the fourth issue of QUANYAN of the China Democratic League's Central Committee.

Qian said: In the era of missiles, places hundreds of kilometers or 1,000 kilometers away are all accessible targets, at command, for Scuds or any other existing missile. Moreover, there are all kinds of intercontinental missiles the ranges of which make it pointless to distinguish between front and rear lines or between first and third lines.

He said: People still remember the great damage and losses caused by the breach in the Huayuan of the Huang He to Henan, Anhui, and northern Jiangsu. [sentence as

[published] The water-storage volume of the planned Three Gorges Reservoir is on the same scale as Egypt's Aswan, but bigger. If there is any error, the six provinces and cities in the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang will become pools of water and several hundred million people will find themselves without hope. This question must be considered strategically.

Qian Weichang held: "We must never spend dozens of billions or hundreds of billions of yuan to rebuild the dam, which is the world's largest. If we do, it will become a burden to our future generations as outside enemies could use the dam for blackmail. This reveals that as long as peace is not secured in the international situation, the Three Gorges project should never be started."

There has always been dispute over whether or not the Three Gorges project should be started. Of prominent scientists, Zhang Kedou, an expert in hydraulic engineering, and Chen Zongji, an expert in rock and earth mechanics, held that there was a need to start the project. Other scholars, including Qian Weichang, still insist that there should be no haste. Although more and more people agree with the project, many still hold that it should not be started.

Further on Objections, Support

HK2704060191 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 27 Apr 91 p 5

[By Cary Huang]

[Excerpts] A leading Chinese scientist has raised objections to the Three Gorges project on the Yangtze River, citing vulnerability during war as the key reason.

Qian Weichang, an internationally known physicist and influential non-party politician in China, called for the scrapping of the project because of the current world situation. [passage omitted]

The Three Gorges project has caused controversy among officials, politicians and scientists, but has a strong support from Premier Li Peng.

Although it was not included in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95), the project was discussed during the National People's Congress [NPC] earlier this month.

In a recent interview with The HONGKONG STANDARD Yang Zhenhuai, Minister of Water Resources, said the State Council was examining a feasibility report on the project compiled by more than 400 experts.

He said 95 percent of the experts approved starting the project.

He said an examination panel headed by Zou Jiahua, then state councillor and now vice-premier, had been set up under the State Council, the country's cabinet.

The panel was expected to submit a final report on the project to the State Council before the end of this year.

Mr Yang said he and his ministry were optimistic about the construction of the project, but added a project of such scale should be discussed widely among the people and endorsed by the NPC.

But another scientist has denied that most experts supported the idea of going ahead with the project.

Wang Hongzhen, a prominent geologist, said most of the experts in a 1988 study tour on the project were against the idea.

"As far as I know, most of the members in the team strongly oppose the project," Mr Wang, one of the members in the two-month tour, said in Beijing recently.

'No Decision' on Project

HK2904062591 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 29 Apr 91 p 6

[Excerpt] China has made no decision to go ahead with the controversial Three Gorges dam project on the Yangtze River, according to the official OUTLOOK WEEKLY [LIAOWANG] magazine.

In its latest issue, the magazine quoted top leadership sources as saying the project would not be started in the near future.]

"The top leadership of the Three Gorges appraisal committee, led by Vice Premier Yao Yilin under the State Council, has taken no decisions on the subject," the sources were quoted as saying.

Overseas reports that the government had approved the project and would start construction soon were not well founded, the sources said.

But the magazine said the dam should be built as it would contribute to China's development.

"To build a dam on the Yangtze River has always been a temptation for the Chinese people. For instance, the Kuomintang government in the late 1940s had co-operated with the United States on choosing a site for the dam," it said.

Considering the gigantic size of the project and the difficulties building the dam, the Chinese government had taken a very prudent and scientific attitude towards the issue, the magazine said.

The Three Gorges project, which will be the world's largest dam, will cost upwards of several tens of billion yuan to build. [passage omitted]

Power Stations Aid Ethnic Minorities

OW2604170691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1337 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Kunming, April 26 (XINHUA)—While building hydroelectric power stations in southwest China, the

state has also paid attention to enhancing the local economy and improving the living standards of the local ethnic minority people.

Southwest China consists of Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

The hydro-electric resources in the area account for about two-thirds of the country's total. The Lancang, Wujiang and Hongshui Rivers alone have a potential power generating capacity of 35 million kilowatts.

At present, the nonferrous metal industry and industrial enterprises which require a lot of energy are being built alongside the six hydroelectric power stations in Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi.

Upon completion, a local official in charge of the projects said, southwest China will become an energy development base for transmitting electricity to Guangdong and other coastal areas.

According to a circular issued by the State Council, construction of large power stations in ethnic minority areas must pay attention to improving the local economy and the local people's lives.

Lu Youmei, deputy minister of energy resources, said, "Hydroelectric power stations are mainly located in ethnic minority areas, therefore, construction must not infringe upon the interests of local people, and priority must be given to employing local laborers to work on the construction sites."

According to an official at the Yunnan provincial government, Yunnan plans to build eight hydroelectric power stations along the lower and middle reaches of the Lancang River. These stations will have a combined generating capacity of 12.6 million kilowatts.

Surrounded by remote mountains, the Lancang River flows through areas settled by the Tibetan, Bai, Yi and Dai nationalities in west Yunnan Province, and through several Southeast Asian countries.

For centuries, people here lived a poor life of slash-and-burn cultivation.

The first power station, the Manwan Hydroelectric Power Station with a generating capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts, is currently under construction. It is expected to go into operation next year.

According to Li Xuehua, deputy director of the construction office of the Manwan Power Station, more than 3,000 residents have emigrated to new areas and have been provided with cultivated areas, new lodgings, roads and electricity. They were also taught how to cultivate grain, sugarcane and fruit trees.

Most of the emigrants were satisfied with their new living conditions, according to Lu Taian of the Yi nationality and head of Yunxian County.

The hospital, school, shop, cinema and other facilities built alongside the power station have been opened. A number of local farmers and people from outside have come to the area to open hotels, restaurants and other service businesses.

Du Wenguang, of the Blang nationality and head of Manwan Town, said, "Gone are the days when farmers here strived for food and clothing."

Since construction on the power station started, he noted, many farmers have learned how to raise pigs and grow fruit and vegetables. Some have even become temporary workers on the construction site. A number of them have purchased walking tractors and television sets with the money they have earned.

According to Du, his town has already set up tea plantations and orchards, and plans to boost fishery and industry when the hydroelectric power station goes into operation.

When Zhang Yingxue, a Blang youth, moved from the construction site to a mountain slope near Manwan Town two years ago, he borrowed 5,500 yuan to grow bananas, mangoes, tangerines and maize.

Now the young man has not only paid back all the debts, but also built a new house and even deposited several thousand yuan in the bank.

Regulations Governing Dam Safety Issued

*OW2904151491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2008 GMT 19 Apr 91*

[Regulations Governing Safety Management of Reservoir Dams]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)—

Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1. These regulations are formulated in accordance with the "Water Law of the People's Republic of China," with a view to strengthening the safety management of reservoir dams and to safeguarding people's lives and property, as well as socialist construction.

Article 2. These regulations apply to reservoir dams within the territory of the People's Republic of China measuring more than 15 meters in height or with water storage capacity of 1 million cubic meters (hereinafter abbreviated as dams). Dams include permanent structures for blocking water flow, as well as structures for flood discharge, water flow, and ship passage operating in connection with the dam.

Safety management of dams measuring between 10 and 15 meters or with water storage capacity between 100,000 and 1 million cubic meters which pose potential danger to important cities and towns, trunk transportation lines, important military facilities, and industrial and mining areas is to be carried out by consulting these regulations.

Article 3. State Council administrative departments responsible for water and other competent State Council departments are to exercise joint supervision over the safety of the dams in various parts of the country. Local people's government administrative departments responsible for water at and above the county level and other competent departments are to exercise joint supervision over the safety of the dams in their respective areas.

Water conservancy, energy, construction, transportation, and agricultural departments at various levels are to be the competent authorities in charge of the dams in their respective jurisdictions.

Article 4. People's governments at various levels and their departments responsible for the dams are to implement a system under which administrative leaders will assume responsibility for the safety of the dams.

Article 5. The policy of safety first is to be implemented in the construction and management of dams.

Article 6. All units and individuals are duty-bound to protect the safety of dams.

Chapter II. Dam Construction

Article 7. The technical criteria for dam safety to be formulated jointly by the State Council administrative departments responsible for water and other competent State Council departments must be met in the construction of dams.

Article 8. Engineering design must be developed for the construction of dams. Engineering design for dams must be developed by units possessing the appropriate credentials.

Engineering design for the dams is to include design for engineering observation, telecommunications, power, lighting, transportation, fire prevention, and other management facilities.

Article 9. The construction of dams must be undertaken by units having the appropriate credentials. The construction units must undertake construction in accordance with what is specified in the design documents and graphs, and in accordance with the relevant technical criteria provided for in the construction contract.

The construction and design units are to station representatives at construction sites to supervise and inspect the quality of construction. Construction that fails to meet design requirements must be redone or remedied by remedial measures.

Article 10. Units undertaking the construction of a dam, in accordance with the approved design, must apply to the people's government at and above the county level to designate an area for management and protection, and must erect the relevant signs in accordance with the state regulations.

In light of the local safety management requirements, departments responsible for dams completed before

management and protection areas are designated are to request the people's government at and above the county level to set up the management and protection areas.

Article 11. After the start of the construction, departments responsible for the dam are to organize a dam management unit that will take part in inspecting the dam's quality and in checking the dam's individual parts and items and its water storage facilities for acceptance.

Construction units are to request the departments responsible for the dam to check the dam for acceptance after its completion.

Chapter III. Dam Management

Article 12. Dams and their facilities are under the protection of the state; no unit or individual is allowed to seize or destroy them. Administrative units of dams should strengthen their work to ensure the safety and protection of dams.

Article 13. Activities that might endanger the safety of dams—such as explosions, well drilling, quarrying, mining, excavating, and tomb building—are prohibited within management and protection areas of dams.

Article 14. People, other than administrative personnel, are prohibited from operating flood-relief gates, aqueduct gates, and other dam facilities; administrative personnel of dams must follow relevant rules and regulations while operating them. No unit or individual is allowed to interfere in normal dam management.

Article 15. Such activities as the wanton felling of trees and reclaiming wasteland on steep slopes within the catchment areas, which might result in silting up of reservoirs, are prohibited. Activities such as reclaiming land, quarrying, and excavating within reservoir areas which might endanger mountain features are prohibited.

Article 16. If the tops of dams must also be used as roads, scientific investigation should be conducted and approvals from departments responsible for dams should be obtained first, and corresponding measures taken to maintain safety.

Article 17. It is prohibited to build docks and aqueducts, pile up miscellaneous objects, dry grains, and grass on dams. Docks and fish ponds to be built within management and protection areas of dams should be approved by competent departments. They should keep a suitable distance from dam bases, sluiceways, and aqueducts so as not to affect dam safety, engineering management, and emergency work.

Article 18. Departments responsible for dams should be staffed with dam safety management personnel who have a suitable level of professional ability.

Administrative units of dams should establish sound rules and regulations for safety management.

Article 19. Administrative units of dams should conduct safety monitoring and inspection in accordance with relevant technical standards. They should sort out and analyze monitored data in a timely fashion and have constant control over the operating conditions of dams. If abnormal and unsafe factors are found, administrative units of dams should report immediately to departments responsible for dams for timely action.

Article 20. Administrative units of dams should maintain and repair dams well so as to ensure that dams and their gate control facilities are in good condition.

Article 21. In operating dams, it is necessary—predicated on ensuring safety—to bring overall economic results into full play. Administrative units should take charge of the management of reservoirs in accordance with approved plans and directives from departments responsible for dams.

During flood seasons, control and management of reservoirs with overall function should follow the unified command of flood-control command organs; reservoirs with power generation as the main function should follow the unified command of flood-control command organs concerning the control and management of water above warning level.

No unit or individual is allowed to interfere in the control and management of reservoirs.

Article 22. Departments responsible for dams should establish a periodic safety inspection and appraisal system. Before and after flood seasons, storms, torrential rains, particularly large-scale floods, or strong earthquakes, departments responsible for dams should organize units under them to conduct safety inspections.

Article 23. Departments responsible for dams should periodically register, keep records, and establish technical files for dams under their jurisdiction. Measures for registering and keeping records for dams will be formulated by the State Council administrative departments responsible for water and other competent departments.

Article 24. Administrative units of dams and relevant departments should do a good job in flood prevention, preparation for materials to be used in emergencies, and meteorological and flood condition prediction, as well as ensuring good communication between administrative units of dams and departments responsible for dams and higher levels of flood-control command organs for flood condition information and alerts.

Article 25. When danger signs appear at dams, administrative units of dams should report immediately to departments responsible for dams and higher levels of flood-control command organs and take emergency measures. If dams are in danger of collapse, all measures should be taken to warn the areas likely to be affected by the flood and to transfer people to safe places.

Chapter IV. Management of Dangerous Dams

Article 26. With regard to dangerous dams that are not up to the antiflood or aseismatic design standards or that have serious quality defects, the departments responsible for them are to organize the units concerned to classify them in different categories and then take measures to remove the danger and reinforce them according to their categories or to replace them with new dams.

Before a dangerous dam is reinforced, the dam administrative unit is to formulate emergency measures to protect the dam. If it is verified that a change in the original design is necessary, a request for changing the design is to be submitted to the competent department responsible for the dam for approval.

Article 27. Departments responsible for dams are to formulate reinforcement plans for the dangerous dams under their jurisdiction that need to be reinforced and are to set a deadline for removing the danger. The people's governments concerned are to give priority to making the necessary funds and materials available.

For reinforcement of a dangerous dam, a reinforcement design is to be worked out by a unit with a qualification certificate for doing such design work. After the design is approved, arrangements are to be made to reinforce the dam. After the dangerous dam has been reinforced, the department responsible for the dam is to make arrangements for conducting an acceptance test.

Article 28. Departments responsible for dams are to organize the units concerned to forecast the possible ways the dangerous dams will collapse, as well as the areas to be inundated. They are to formulate emergency plans for submission to flood-control commanding organizations for approval.

Chapter V. Punishment

Article 29. In case of violation of the provisions of these regulations through any one of the following listed acts, the department responsible for the dam is to order that the act be stopped, the loss compensated, and remedial measures adopted. In addition these, fines also may be imposed. If a public security punishment is necessary, the public security organ is to mete out the punishment in accordance with the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Public Security Management and Punishment." If the offense constitutes a crime, the offender is to be investigated so as to determine his criminal liability according to the law.

(1) Damaging dams or the administrative facilities used for monitoring, communications, power supply, lighting, transportation, and fire prevention;

(2) Activities carried out within the dam administration and protection areas endangering the safety of the dams, such as blasting, well drilling, quarrying, excavation, and tomb construction;

(3) Unauthorized manipulation of flood-discharge sluices, watergates, and other dam facilities affecting the normal operation of dams;

(4) Land reclamation within reservoir areas;

(5) Building docks or water channels on dams or using dams as places for keeping various articles or for drying grain or fodder;

(6) Unauthorized construction of docks or fish ponds within the dam administration and protection areas.

Article 30. Whoever steals or robs installations, equipment, and materials used for dams is to be investigated so as to determine his criminal liability according to the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law.

Article 31. In case of mistakes in survey or design, poor-quality construction, improper arrangements, abuse of power, or dereliction of duty which result in dam accidents, the units concerned or the competent authorities at the higher level are to take disciplinary measures against the individuals responsible. If their acts constitute crimes, they are to be investigated so as to determine their criminal liability according to the law.

Article 32. If the persons concerned do not agree with the administrative punishment, they may, within 15 days of receiving the notification of punishment, apply for reexamination of their cases by the next higher authorities above the organs making the punishment decision. If they do not agree with the decisions made after the reexamination, they may, within 15 days of receiving the decisions, bring a lawsuit to the people's court. They also may bring a lawsuit directly to the people's court within 15 days of receiving the notification of punishment. If the persons concerned neither apply for reexamination of their cases nor bring a lawsuit to the people's court, but refuse to act in accordance with the decisions of punishment, the organs making the decisions are to request the people's court to enforce the decisions.

Those who do not agree with the public security punishment are to be dealt with according to the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Public Security Management and Punishment."

Chapter VI. Supplementary Provisions

Article 33. In line with these regulations, the pertinent departments of the State Council and the people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities may formulate detailed rules for the implementation of these regulations.

Article 34. These regulations are to take effect on the date of promulgation.

Paris Commune Upholds Proletarian Dictatorship

HK2604142191 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 24 Mar 91 p 3

[Article by Yan Zhimin (7051 1807 3046): "It Is Imperative To Uphold Proletarian Dictatorship: Marking Paris Commune's 120th Anniversary"]

[Text] An earthshaking uprising of the Paris Commune occurred 120 years ago. It greatly inspired the proletariat and the revolutionary people all over the world. Why is the Paris Commune always attractive to and highly respected by the workers? The main reason is that it offered them historical experiences of proletarian dictatorship. Its experiences and lessons are still of great practical significance even to this day.

I. Smash Bourgeois State Apparatus

The main experience of the Paris Commune is that in its struggle with the bourgeoisie, the proletariat must smash the old state apparatus. The state is an outcome of the uncompromising class contradictions. Engels said: "The state is the admission that this society has become entangled in an insoluble contradiction with itself, that it has split into irreconcilable opposites that it is powerless to conjure away. So that these opposes, classes with conflicting economic interests, might not consume themselves and society in fruitless struggle, it became necessary to have a power seemingly standing above society that would moderate the conflict and keep it within the bounds of 'order,' and this power, rising out of society but placing itself above it, and alienating itself more and more from it, is the state." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 166) The state appears to be a power standing above society; but, in fact, it is always a tool in the hands of the classes which are most powerful in the economic and political fields. These classes make use of the state to suppress the oppositions from the classes under their rule and keep society within the bounds of 'order' according to their demand.

The old state apparatus was a tool to suppress and rule the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people. It was established according to the needs of the exploiting classes in suppressing and exploiting the laboring people and had a definite class nature. For this reason, after the victory of the proletarian revolution, the proletariat cannot simply take over the existing state apparatus and use it to attain its goal. Instead, it must thoroughly smash the old state apparatus and replace it with a new state of the proletarian dictatorship. This is a very important truth proved by the practice of the Paris Commune. Marx and Engels attached great importance to this. The only "revision" they made on the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" in 1872 was based on this experience of the Paris Commune. They wrote: "The Commune has already proved: 'The working class cannot simply take over the existing state apparatus and use it to attain its goal.'" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 229)

Smashing the old state apparatus is of vital importance to the proletarian revolution. As a public power, the state has certain functions of social administration. But its main function is class oppression and rule. Its main organs are the army, courts, police, and gigantic official organs. Even in its function of social administration, there are class biases. Therefore, after seizing political power, the proletariat must do as what Marx said: "Uproot the oppression organs of the old government, seize over those rational functions, which attempted to override society, and pass them to the responsible public servants of society." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 17, pp 359-360)

II. Establish Proletarian Dictatorship

Marx said: "The real secret of the Commune is that it is, in essence, a government of the working class." Another major contribution of the Paris Commune to the cause of proletarian dictatorship is that it established for the first time in this world a political power of the proletariat.

The class nature of political power is a fundamental question of the proletarian dictatorship. As the working class has the power in hand, the democracy of the minority becomes democracy of the majority, the dictatorship by the minority over the majority becomes the dictatorship by the majority over the minority, fundamental changes also take place in the positions of the exploiters and the exploited in state and social life. The proletariat having power in hand is also a political prerequisite for eliminating the exploiting classes and finally eliminating class rule and classes. Only by grasping the power can the proletariat conduct fundamental social transformation, carry out effective management, and organize socialist construction. All the working people have realized from their own experiences that without a proletarian regime, there cannot be the emancipation of the proletariat.

On this question, our views are different from those of the bourgeoisie. We dare to openly declare the class nature of our political power, but the bourgeoisie is always trying in a thousand and one ways to deny the class nature of its political power to cover up its nature of ruling and oppressing the broad masses of laboring people. What merits attention is that in China, the representatives of bourgeois liberalization also followed the footsteps of bourgeois politicians and created deceitful theories to cover up the class nature of state. The most typical example is that they tried to make use of the antagonism between old states and modern states to deny the differences between the bourgeois state and the proletarian state.

We must admit that like all other things, the state is developing and transforming along a long historical course and there are great differences between modern and old states. It is also necessary for us to make a study of these changes. However, these changes do not mean that the class character of the state is weakening day by day. On the contrary, with the sharpening of class

struggle, modern state's functions of class rule and class oppression have been constantly strengthened. Marx said: "At the same pace at which the progress of modern industry developed, widened, intensified the class antagonism between capital and labor, the state power assumed more and more the character of the national power of capital over labor, of a public force organized for social enslavement, of an engine of class despotism." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 372) After World War II, further changes took place in the functions of the capitalist state. The greatest change was that the state's interference in the national economy was strengthened, which enabled private capitalism to develop into a stage of national capitalism. This proves that by combining itself with capital more directly and organically, the state will serve capital more effectively. How can this be made a reason to negate the class character of state? The purpose of some people who created the antagonism between modern and old states is to vilify our socialist power as a feudalist and autocratic power on the pretext that China is economically and culturally backward so they may beautify the capitalist power as a modern state power suited to human civilization and democratic demands and so that they may create a theoretical basis for substituting the proletarian state power with the bourgeois state power.

III. Unity of Democracy and Dictatorship

Like all other states, the proletarian state established by the Paris Commune was characterized by the unity of democracy and dictatorship. Within the working class and the laboring people, the Paris Commune exercised the greatest possible democracy under the conditions of that time. At the same time, it exercised dictatorship over the reactionary forces of the bourgeoisie. If we say that the Paris Commune had committed any mistakes, its main mistake was that while exercising dictatorship over the enemy, it was too lenient and kindhearted. This led to the failure of the revolution. The mistakes committed by the Paris Commune include the following:

First, at the critical junctures of the revolution, it was still immersed in the democratic election to the neglect of the overriding task of carrying out struggle against and exercising dictatorship over its enemy.

Second, immediately after the victory of the proletarian revolution, the reactionary bourgeois forces held two demonstrations in Paris (one was an armed demonstration), openly challenging the working class. They killed two soldiers of the national guard and tried to sound out the attitude of the Paris Commune. However, the commune made a very weak response to that and did not take any measures to punish them. Moreover, it allowed them to take part in the commune's election. This made the reactionaries swollen with arrogance.

Third, the Versailles government had continuously and cruelly butchered the captured Paris Commune fighters. As its protests were proved to be of no avail, the Paris Commune declared to adopt retaliatory measures. But it never

put them into effect. The Versailles government continued to butcher the commune fighter even more frenziedly.

Fourth, after achieving the victory, the Paris Commune did not further march toward Versailles to wipe out all the reactionary bourgeois forces. Thus, as the enemy had a breathing spell and, especially, the 40,000 prisoners of war were released by the Prussian Government, the bourgeoisie gathered their forces again to counterattack the Paris Commune.

From this we can see that the greatest mistake leading to the failure of the Paris Commune is that it was too kindhearted to the enemy and did not exercise resolute and effective dictatorship over the enemy. Because of this mistake, all revolutionary and democratic achievements were turned into nothing. This shows that the democracy of the people and the dictatorship over the enemy form an inseparable organic whole. If the proletarian dictatorship is relaxed or weakened, democracy will lose its fundamental guarantee. Our class enemies at home and abroad understand this very well. When attacking the proletarian dictatorship, they always concentrate their efforts on slandering this system, saying that it is the opposite of democracy, freedom, and human rights and is a bloody and autocratic system, or even regarding it as autocracy and totalitarianism. It is nothing strange that our enemies are attacking this system, because the proletarian dictatorship is aimed at suppressing them. Unfortunately, within our ranks, some people have yielded to the pressure of the bourgeoisie and dare not uphold proletarian dictatorship. They are talking about democracy in abstract terms without emphasizing dictatorship over the enemy. They are even opposed to exercising necessary dictatorship over the enemy.

If we follow what they said, the exploiting classes which have been overthrown will become active again, and all hostile forces will gather together to oppose socialism. The international reactionary forces of the bourgeoisie will also seize this opportunity to foster and support the bourgeois liberalization forces in our country in an attempt to overthrow our socialist state power. Thus, we may follow the same disastrous road of the Paris Commune. Practice proves that in face of the enemy's furious attack, if we give up proletarian dictatorship, we will surely be overthrown, or otherwise we should adopt more severe dictatorship measures.

IV. Create New Political Forms

After smashing the old state apparatus, the Paris Commune established a new state, which was called by Marx "a political form for social emancipation of the masses of people."

Compared with the old state, this new political form has the following characteristics: First, it had the old standing army directly replaced by the people's armed forces. Second, it "thoroughly eliminated the social estate system and replace the overlords sitting on the backs of the people with the public servants who can be

dismissed at any time." Third, it replaced the bourgeois parliament system characterized by the separation of administrative and legislative powers with a work organ exercising both powers. Fourth, it adopted two fundamental measures to prevent state cadres, who were public servants, from changing into the masters of society: 1) All cadres were appointed by election and can be dismissed at any time; 2) their wages should not be higher than the wages of skilled workers.

These systems and measures of the Paris Commune are just some preliminary systems and measures, and some of them have to be changed in light of the real situations of various countries. But their basic spirit is of universal and everlasting significance. Today, when we are commemorating the Paris Commune, we must uphold and develop its principles and must learn from its revolutionary and pioneering spirit in order to reform and perfect our socialist political structure. In this reform, we must establish a new political form to suit the demand of the development of productive forces and the emancipation of labor on the basis of the principles of the Paris Commune. In this process, we certainly need to study and take as our reference some positive and useful things of the bourgeois political form. However, we should never mechanically copy their parliament system, two-party system, and the checks and balances system, which are the basic political systems of the bourgeoisie. If we do, we will certainly preserve the capitalist system and discard the principles of the Paris Commune.

At present, we are faced with a severe challenge on this question. The representatives of bourgeois liberalization have taken advantage of our political structural reform and openly advocated the parliament system, multiparty system, and checks and balances system of the bourgeoisie, which were long ago negated by the Paris Commune and severely criticized by Marx and Engels. This shows that they are attempting to restore the capitalist political system in China without any disguise. Practice proves that the question of political power is still a key question in the struggle between two classes and between two roads under socialist conditions. If we abandon the proletarian dictatorship and practice the parliament system, the multiparty system, and the checks and balances system of the bourgeoisie, if we allow our class enemies and antisocialist forces to be on an equal footing and to compete freely with the proletariat and its political party, all kinds of antisocialist forces will obtain legal positions and rights to carry out their antisocialist activities. They may rapidly develop and get organized and collude with the international bourgeois forces to fight against the proletariat. For this reason, when carrying out reform of the political structure in a socialist country, it is necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles. Reform does not mean the abolition of dictatorship over the antisocialist hostile forces, nor does it mean to mechanically copy the systems and patterns of Western capitalism. It means to establish a political system that is suited to the demand of the development of productive forces and the economic basis and is conducive to making the people masters of their own affairs.

Science & Technology

Jiang Zemin, Others at Science Reception

*OW2604202691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1405 GMT 25 Apr 91*

[By reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)—Leading Comrades Jiang Zemin, Qin Jiwei, Yu Qiuli, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Weichang attended a reception and joined nearly 8,000 scientific and technological workers in watching brilliant literary and art performances in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People tonight. The reception, entitled "Twilight of a New Century," was held exclusively for scientific and technological workers. [passage omitted on the evening's performances]

It was sponsored by the State Science and Technology Commission and five other organizations. Thirteen literary and art troupes, including the Central Philharmonic Orchestra participated in the performance.

Li Peng Greets Ocean Research Association

*OW2604183991 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 24 Apr 91*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Exploitation Association was founded on 24 April in Beijing. Premier Li Peng sent a letter of greetings to the association.

The establishment of this association will play a positive role in exploring China's new mineral sources and safeguarding the legitimate right of our country in exploiting international seabed resources.

Song Jian Addresses "863" Technology Conference

*OW2604065691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1042 GMT 25 Apr 91*

[By reporter Shi Baohua (2457 1405 5478) and trainee Zhang Yi (1728 3015)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)—The "863" Planning Work Conference successfully closed today after a 4-day session.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription for China's high-technology development and Premier Li Peng's congratulatory letter to the conference were read at the closing ceremony.

At the conference, 60 advanced collectives and 330 advanced individuals who made contributions to implementing the "863" Plan were commended and awarded.

The conference also paid respects to renowned veteran scientists Wang Dayan, Wang Ganchang, Chen

Fangyun, and Yang Jiachi, who proposed implementing the "863" Plan, and presented certificates of honor and flowers to them.

Song Jian, state councilor, head of the State Council's Group for Coordinating and Guiding High-Technology Planning, and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, made an important speech at the conference. In his speech, Song Jian gave high marks to the tremendous achievements and success of the "863" Plan, and offered important opinions on implementing the plan during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and in the 1990's.

Song Jian stressed that, in developing high technology industry, we should properly handle relations between high-technology research and high-technology industry and high-technology follow up, and between high-technology development and research results and cultivating high-technology personnel, strengthening international cooperation, and self-reliance.

Song Jian said the "863" Plan was basically designed to serve China's economic construction. While following up on and developing technologies of tomorrow, we should work to update our current technologies. He said we should, therefore, take various measures to apply high technologies to conventional industries, to help conventional industries transform their technologies, and to accelerate high-technology industrial development. He said: While ensuring that we consolidate resources of the entire country to tackle key technological problems, we should ensure that our work is not alienated from enterprises; we should coordinate various departments' planning, designs, and use of funds, and make every effort to ensure that key technological research work of the "863" Plan is in line with the goals of the state's economic development, and closely integrate them; we should constantly pay attention to transforming research results into commodities as quickly as possible; we should, in a timely manner, transfer research results to enterprises, companies, localities, and high and new technology development zones; and we should industrialize and commercialize research results and strive to put them into application in international markets.

Song Jian said: Compared with some foreign countries, our high technology in many areas currently still lags quite far behind. Therefore, we should first follow up on high technology development in foreign countries. We should thoroughly learn things in key research areas that we are able to take up, in order to raise the starting point of our high-technology research. This is what I call "follow up". However, following up is not solely imitating, and we should not follow up passively. In addition to assimilation and following up, we should make innovations and create competitive new technologies and commodities. We must encourage creation of new thoughts, new ideas, new technologies, and new methods; while following up on the actual high technology development in foreign countries, we should

endeavor to promote the spirit of creation. We should have the determination to achieve research results with Chinese characteristics.

Song Jian said: The "863" Plan has created favorable conditions for cultivating and attracting specialized people, and has made contributions to cultivating and attracting people specializing in high technology. We should pay great attention to cultivating young technical workers; we should select a large number of well-educated young people with quick reactions, broad vision, and pioneering spirit, and organize them to participate in major technological research projects, so that they can improve their ability and raise their level through practice. We should make further efforts to create better conditions to attract scholars living abroad who specialize in specific areas to come home to participate in the "863" Plan, and encourage them to contribute their wisdom and talents to the motherland.

Song Jian said: To develop China's high-technology research work and industry, we should especially bear in mind the need to adopt the internationalization approach; we should take effective measures to enable our scientists and engineers to enter into international cooperation more easily. However, we must be soberly aware that under no circumstances should we pin our hopes on relying on outside forces to easily develop our own high technology. Our feet must be planted on the basis of relying on our own strength and wisdom; we must adhere to the principle of self-reliance.

After the closing ceremony, a soiree was held in the evening at the Great Hall of the People to entertain scientists and technical workers.

National Conference on Technology Zones

OW2804185691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0917 GMT 26 Apr 91

[By reporter Yang Zhaobo (2799 0340 3134)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)—Li Xue, vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, spoke today at the national work conference on high and new technology industrial development zones. He said that the development of high and new technology industrial development zones requires strong backup from scientific and technological forces as well as an incessant flow of a large number of scientific and technological results into the development zones. Moreover, he said it is necessary to train a large number of enterprising sci-tech entrepreneurs so as to ensure the effective running of our country's high and new technology enterprises.

The meeting was sponsored by the State Science and Technology Commission. The central topic of the meeting was to earnestly implement the relevant guidelines laid down by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, sum up and exchange work experience gained from running high and new technology industrial

development zones, and put forward measures on the healthy development of high and new technology industrial development zones.

Li Xue said that since the 1970's, many countries in the world have been actively searching for various effective ways to promote the commercialization and industrialization of high technology and to bring about a change from possessing high technology advantage to economic competition advantage. Our country also started exploring for a feasibility and development model for the establishment of a high technology industry development zone in the early of 1980's. China found that it completely possessed the basic requirements to establish high and new technology industrial development zones and to develop a high and new technology industry. For example, China trained a large number of scientists and technicians and produced a large number of scientific and technological results. China also enjoyed certain advantages in such high technology areas as space, nuclear industry, computer, bioengineering, new materials, laser, integration of machinery, and electronics.

It is learned that since the establishment of the Shenzhen Scientific and Technological Industrial Park and Beijing New Technological Industrial Development Zone, the State Council again approved 26 state high and new technology industry development zones in Wuhan, Nanjing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Hainan.

Li Xue said that China is a country with a large population, but a low per capita share of resources. The only way for China to rapidly develop is to pay full attention to science and technology and bring our country's advantages in science and technology into play, vigorously develop high technology industry characterized by high technology, high added value, and high efficiency, and strive to increase the export volume of high technology products.

Li Xue said that high and new technology industrial development zones should become an important base for developing high and new technology industry; it should serve as a center to spread high and new technology to traditional industry; it should also become a "window" for opening to the outside world and an experimental zone for deepening reform. When talking about the scale of running a high and new industry development zone, he said that in the future a province or a municipality should only run one or two development zones. As for a city, one development zone will be enough. Otherwise, there will be no concentration of manpower, financial means, and research projects; and nothing positive will come out of it.

Some 300 persons, including Song Jian, Yuan Mu, Xu Zhibiao, and other responsible comrades from relevant departments attended the meeting.

Song Jian Speaks

*OW2904203591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0952 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Jiang Hanzhen (5592 3211 4631) and XINHUA reporter Yang Zhaobo (2799 0340 3134)]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—Song Jian, state councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, spoke at a national work conference on high and new technological industrial development zones, which closed today. He said: Developing high and new technological industries is a pressing strategic task facing China and its people. Effective and continual promotion of such industries will be of great significance for ensuring a still better job in reform and opening, and deepening the reform of science and technology management system and the economic structural reform during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the coming decade.

Song Jian said: The next decade will be very pivotal for China's socialist modernization drive. To speedily establish and develop high and new technologies and industries is as important as we developed the sophisticated national defense science and technology two decades ago. At the same time, this is an extremely arduous task. High and new technological products constitute only 5.2 percent of China's total industrial export volume at the present, while the same indexes of the United States and Canada are respectively 42.7 percent (in 1986) and 30.3 percent (in 1987). He expressed the belief that despite the big gap, we will succeed so long as we exert ourselves and fully utilize the favorable environment of reform and opening.

Song Jian emphasized: In recent years, a group of knowledgeable, resourceful, and daring scientist- and technician-entrepreneurs have emerged in the high and new scientific and technological industries. With a totally new concept, they have founded a number of high and new technological enterprises, and contributed to the development of high and new technological industries in China. Departments concerned should value this group of pioneers in the new period and, based on the pioneers, strive to train and bring up more scientist- and technician-entrepreneurs. Only by doing so can our scientific and technological undertakings achieve a bigger advance.

At the end of the four-day conference, leading comrades of some provinces and municipalities said at the conference: The State Council again approved 26 high and new technological industrial development zones and issued preferential policies concerning these zones last March, thus showing the government's expectations on the development of high and new technological industries. The leading comrades pledged that after returning to their respective localities from the conference, they will step up the effort to implement the policies and strive to make their share of contributions to promoting the

establishment of China's high and new technological industries, accelerating the transformation of the traditional industries, and making Chinese commodities more competitive in the international market.

Technology Markets Increase Rapidly

*OW2804163191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1402 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—China is set to step into the world technological markets and high technologies in its coastal areas are prepared to compete with the rest of the world, according to a Chinese high-ranking official.

Informed sources told XINHUA that China's tech-markets have been increasing rapidly in recent years. In 1989 alone, the number of the country's exported technological items amounted to 160 and the total business volume reached over 800 million U.S. dollars.

The sources said that China also held technological fairs in Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong and other places. The international exchange activities are regarded as an effective way to promote China's tech-markets.

According to the sources, China will establish a technological information network at home and abroad. In 1989, the State Science and Technological Commission set up an exhibition center of new technologies and new products in Guangzhou and prepared to open similar centers in Harbin, Urumqi and Kunming.

Moreover, China's trade windows are to be set up in five of the Soviet Union's federal republics in Central Asia in the near future, the sources disclosed.

Technology Market Reaches Rural Areas

*OW2904092491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1400 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[By XINHUA reporter Yang Zhaobo (2799 0340 3134) and trainee Yuan Jun (5913 0193)]

[Text] Beijing, 28 April (XINHUA)—China's technology trade activities are making a headway into counties and villages from the central cities. At present, there are some 6,000 various rural area technology contracting groups spread throughout the nation, forming an important channel for science and technology to enter the rural economy.

The reporters learned from the national technology market work conference, which ended today, that, to date, the technical economic contract system is being carried out in 350 million mu of large farmland and about 50 million mu of cash crop land throughout China; town and village enterprises contracted and run by science and technology personnel totaled 48,000; and the various peasant technical economic cooperation organizations number 122,000, linking nearly 2 million peasant families.

According to sources, the rural technology market has become an important channel through which science and technology enter the rural economy of Hunan, Jiangsu, and other regions. Currently, more than half of the technology employed in Hunan Province's agricultural sector and town and village enterprises is obtained through the technology market. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the volume of technology contract transacted in Hunan broke the 1.08 billion yuan mark, 44 percent representing technology contract transaction of the agricultural sector and the town and village enterprises. The "four level" management system and the harmonized rural technology market organization system were basically formed in the last few years. Comparable organizations have been established in 87 of Henan's 96 counties and cities. The province has formed an integrated system governing the supervision of organization, contract, billing, statistics, and training; established some 8,000 agricultural technology service organizations, as well as a rural technology market trading system with 570,000 science and technology demonstration families as its main body.

National Defense Research Progress Reported

OW2804202991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0751 GMT 28 Apr 91

[By reporter Xu Zhimin (6079 1807 2404)]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)—China's basic research in the application of national defense science and technology made new progress and breakthroughs with a batch of significant technologies in the military field, thereby building up reserve strength for future development in national defense construction.

In recent years, the national defense science and technology industry combined efforts to deal with scores of key projects; arranged nearly 2,000 research topics; and initially formed a rational layout for coordinated development of key projects, general projects, and fundation projects. So far, it achieved more than 2,000 research results, out of which over 300 projects have won state-level awards. Research and development in fields such as microelectronics, computers, new materials, nuclear technology, and aeronautics achieved a series of fruitful results in various stages. Application research in retrieving, transmitting, handling, and controlling the comprehensive technology of military information made relatively greater progress. Thousands of research theses or reports have been completed on studies of new concepts and new theories on laser, aerodynamics, and hydrodynamics. Theoretical research and trial production on a host of new component parts and new installations have been carried out. Basic electronic products for military use of more than 7,000 varieties, and hundreds of thousands of specifications have been developed and produced, thus creating favorable conditions for improving the performance of the whole machine.

The national defense science and technology industry set up specialist groups in some fields of key technologies and formed a pool of several thousand of experts for technological consultancy, which transcends subjects and professions. This helped nurture and train a large number of talented personnel in national defense scientific and technological research. It gradually carried out technological transformation on a number of key experimental centers, design rooms for research, experimental workshops, launch position, and technological plants. It also strengthened research in new technology and materials, and continuously improved the methods of detection and processing technology.

Scientific Manpower Lies Idle

HK2604054491 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Apr 91 p 15

[By Geoffrey Crothall in Beijing]

[Text] While China's leaders are praising the virtues of science and technology, one out of three people in many of the country's scientific research institutes are lying idle, according to a mainland social science journal.

Scientists and technicians, frustrated by the lack of opportunities to develop their own ideas, are leaving the state sector in droves, the journal said, either to go into private business or move abroad.

The journal claims that only 30 percent of all patents granted in China are developed by industry with the remaining 70 percent going into permanent cold storage.

"How is it that the achievements of our country's scientists can be developed and put to commercial use abroad but totally ignored at home," the journal, SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE COMPARISONS, asks.

It claims that while 5.9 percent of the workforce in China's state run industry are engineers and technicians only about 20 percent of those are actually engaged in scientific or technical work, the majority being employed in administrative positions or no position at all.

"Industry does not make enough demands on science and technology and the vast majority of technicians are left with little or no work, wasting away their years."

The journal describes China's waste of intellectual resources "the greatest waste of all" and the "malady at the heart of the country's economic and technical backwardness".

Academics and scientists in Beijing blame the Communist Party's traditional mistrust of intellectuals for China's relatively limited advancements in science and technology over the past 40 years.

Military

Wu Bangguo Speaks at Shanghai Garrison Meeting

*OW2604183791 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 25 Apr 91*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] As the 28th anniversary of the designation of the "Good 8th Company on the Nanjing Road" by the Ministry of Defense approaches, the Shanghai Garrison today convened a grand experience-exchange meeting on emulating the Good 8th Company on the Nanjing Road. A number of exemplary collectives and individuals in emulating the 8th company were commended at the meeting. Lieutenant General Yu Yongbo, deputy director of the General Political Department, read a letter of congratulation from the General Political Department to the Good 8th Company on the Nanjing Road.

The letter urges the 8th company to be more modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and work hard to build the company into a strong collective that is able to stand all kinds of tests.

Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and first secretary of the party committee of the Shanghai Garrison, spoke. He urged party committees and government at all levels in the city to turn the central leading comrades' inscriptions into a motivating force; whip up a new upsurge in emulating the 8th company; carry forward the spirit of the 8th company in all trades, departments, and posts; inspire the enthusiasm of the people throughout Shanghai to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations and make contributions to rejuvenating Shanghai and developing Pudong.

Lieutenant General Shi Yuxiao, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; and Major General Zhu Xiaochu, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison, also spoke.

Armed Forces Intensify Training

HK2604115591 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 16, 22 Apr 91

[Article by Tan Daobo (6223 6670 0590): "China's Armed Forces Strengthen Military Training"]

[Text] On 7 March, at a certain training field deep in the Taihang mountain chain, the northerly wind was whistling and snow flakes were falling thick and fast—it was a severely cold day. Several hundred tanks, armored trucks, armored communication cars, armored command cars, and self-propelled howitzer carriages of a certain mechanized infantry regiment of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] were taking part in a military training exercise along a front of over 100 km on the rising and falling mountain range, braving the wind and rolling over the snow like a mighty torrent of iron.

Leading comrades from the Military Commission and the General Staff Headquarters made a special trip to watch the mechanized infantry regiment's drill on the spot despite the chilly wind and heavy snow....

This reporter has learned from an authoritative source of the department concerned that the entire PLA has made a good start in this year's military training program under the leadership of the Central Military Commission and the PLA headquarters, and a new upsurge in military drilling is emerging.

"Key" Task Is Taken up Earnestly

Like economic construction and the "productive force criterion," military training, in the development course of the Chinese army, was once excluded from the list of "key tasks" and the "fighting capacity criterion" was once ignored. After taking over the leadership of the Military Commission, Deng Xiaoping reiterated the importance of military training and put forth the guiding ideology for army development which demands that "military drilling be taken as a central task and strategic importance be attached to education and training. As a result, military training has been intensified and all the PLA's fighting capacity has been enhanced.

At a work meeting of the General Staff Headquarters held in December 1990, Jiang Zemin, chairman of the Central Military Commission, demanded that all the PLA commanders and fighters strive to "be politically qualified, keep up military proficiency, maintain strict discipline, uphold fine work style, and ensure efficient logistic services." This principle has put all the army's work under the basic criterion for enhancement of fighting capacity. Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, pointed out: "The training of the army is the most important link that combines men and weapons, the basic approach to enhancement of the army's fighting capacity. We must conscientiously implement the requirements set by the Central Military Commission on military training, make the training hard and strict, ensure a high standard of combat skills, and develop a fine combat style." In view of the fact that some individuals are still keeping some muddled concepts in this regard, Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, has repeatedly emphasized that, while ensuring "political reliability," all the army must work hard to keep up "high military standards." Regarding the approach for party committees and authorities at all levels to properly manage military training, he also put forth the specific principle of "supervision by party committees, personal involvement by principal military officers in charge, cooperation between different army organs," and unison in action, and he further emphasized the importance of military training as a central task and the necessity of enhancing the army units' fighting capacity.

While ushering in the new year 1991, many army units, from the party committees and leading organs of all the major military regions and all the arms and services to

the leading organs of armies, divisions, and regiments, have adopted relevant resolutions or taken measures accordingly. The first working group sent by the PLA navy headquarters this year is to examine the progress of military training, with the military training department as the coordinator.

"A soldier who does not undergo military training cannot be counted as having fulfilled his duty; and a soldier who is not militarily proficient is not a qualified one." This is a slogan that the General Staff Headquarters first put forth last year in commanding the officers and soldiers of an advanced unit of a certain army. This inspiring slogan was put forth purposely to cope with the muddled concepts among some individual soldiers who think that "serving in the army is nothing more than a job" and "the purpose of learning some technique is to make preparations for another job." Since the beginning of the training cycle this year, this reporter have seen many huge placards carrying this slogan erected on many drilling fields across the country. Like other traditional slogans promoting military training, such as "Undergo Strict Training, Strive to Fulfill Rigid Requirements, and Let Training Be Hard, Strict, and Geared to the Needs of Actual Combat," this slogan has become a mobilization order to spur officers and soldiers to concentrate on military training and improvement of combat skill. As noted by a senior military strategist, in the final analysis, the mental preparedness of the soldiers depends on their understanding and confidence in the command's decisions. From the general response to this slogan one can see the strong determination of the officers and soldiers of the Chinese army in self-improvement.

Conducting Military Training According to Regulations, Administering Military Training With Regulations

Since the 1970's, the Chinese army has been engaging in mass reform in the field of military training. A series of new achievements have been made in the system, content, methods, and means of training. In recent years, under the leadership of the Central Military Commission, the PLA headquarters and other departments concerned have successively formulated and promulgated a number of new regulations and rules on training, after thorough discussion and studies on the basis of the above achievements. Three sets of regulations, namely, the Interior Service Regulations, the Disciplinary Regulations, and the Formation Regulations, were enacted last year alone. In particular, the Military Training Regulations and other related rules and regulations signed by Chairman Jiang Zemin have a direct bearing on the training of the army.

Therefore, since the beginning of this year's training cycle, conducting military training according to regulations and administering military training with regulations have become common practices on every training field. According to the authoritative source from the military, every major military region, arm, and service has assigned a division each this year to carry out the

pilot project for regular training, in preparation for a full-scale regular military training drive for all the army. A certain division stationed in the Central Plains which had formerly been a heroic unit of the New Fourth Army was designated to conduct a regular training pilot project. According to the requirements set by rules and regulations, this unit has stuck to regularization in every aspect of operation, from the formulation of plans, arrangement of training fields, and installation of equipment, to teaching, training, and inspection. Every soldier is required to be up to the regular standards. Hence the past deficiencies in training have been redressed very soon.

The air force is one of the arms with the highest regular training standard. At the very beginning of the training cycle, the authorities and leading organs of the air force launched a round of strict training. They did a meticulous job to ensure their units meet the standards set by the newly enacted rules and regulations. After that round of training, the staffs of all the air force units were in their turn called to undergo training. It is expected that the regular training for commanding organs will expedite the air force units' regular training.

Leading Cadres Play Exemplary Role in Training

The common understanding on military training and the implementation of a series of rules and regulations have greatly inspired senior military officers to play an exemplary role in training. It has been a noticeable phenomenon in this year's training cycle that senior officers inspect naval training in the sea on board vessels, fly up to the sky themselves, and personally take part in military drills on training fields.

As a developing special unit of the PLA, a certain infantry division is undertaking heavy training assignments. Senior Colonel Jiang Yuhua, a veteran who had taken part in the Sino-Indian border war and the two self-defensive counterattack operations against Vietnam, was selected from among many division commanders and deputy commanders to head this special division. So he had to learn everything anew and spend all his time on the drilling ground. Wearing simple training uniform, a plain service cap, and a pair of army shoes, he mingled with young new recruits, and crept on snow-covered ground and underwent tough training in severely cold wind together with the new men. During a shooting drill, a cadre who failed to hit the target complained about the quality of the weapon. The senior colonel did not reprimand him but started shooting with the same new-type rifle. He fired five cartridges, and all hit the bull's-eye. The grass-roots cadre felt so ashamed that he immediately dropped to the ground to start practicing again. When Chairman Jiang Zemin inspected this special unit in last February, Senior Colonel Jiang briefed him on the specifications of different weapons and equipment. His familiarity with the weapons very much impressed arms experts.

Zhang Jianxin, the incumbent division commander of the "Wang Hai Flying Group" of the people's air force, is only 35 years old. Though young in age, he is a top-notch pilot. At the end of last year, he led a regiment of pilots on a long-distance flight training mission. They flew across nine provinces and autonomous regions for more than 40 hours, eating during the refueling breaks and taking off again after refueling. They perfectly completed this flight mission which is said to be a high-standard continuous shock operation. The flying group was assigned another new mission in March, and Commander Zhang is now working intensively to select pilots to take intensive courses in foreign languages and in new-type fighter plane refit theory. They are going to fly new airplanes which are to become new members of the Chinese air force.

The Chinese army has long been keeping the fine tradition of hard work. In the past few years, the army has practiced economy, following the directive of Deng Xiaoping, former chairman of the Central Military Commission: "The army should be patient as the state is in difficulty." China is going to increase its military spending this year. However, as pointed out by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in reply to a question raised by a foreign reporter during a National People's Congress news conference this year: China still ranks among those with the lowest military spending in the world either in terms of absolute value or per-capita share. Anyway, the Chinese army has its own magic weapon. Its military cadres at the army and division levels regularly go down to grass-roots drilling fields to join ordinary soldiers in military training. This "Chinese characteristics" of the army making it quite special among its foreign counterparts enables it to maintain close ties between officers and soldiers and provides opportunities for leading cadres to temper themselves. What is more important is that this practice enables leading cadres at all levels to have most direct and thorough understanding of the training standard of the grass-roots units, thus ensuring that the PLA can successfully complete at any time any important missions assigned to it.

Air Force Commends Outstanding Flyers

OW2604010791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0805 GMT 22 Apr 91

[By reporter Sun Maoqing (1327 5399 1987)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 April (XINHUA)—Today, the leading body of the Air Force awarded "Flyer Who Has Rendered Meritorious Service," a gold medal of honor, to 28 flyers who have made outstanding contributions to the Air Force's modernization.

This is the first time in Air Force history that such a medal of honor was awarded. Six of the 28 flyers with meritorious service who were awarded the gold medal of honor had been conferred titles of honor by the Central Military Commission and the Air Force, while the other 22 flyers were awarded Merit Citation, First Class.

Among them are pioneer scientific research test pilots who have had dealings with the "God of Death," "Kings of Bombing" who have won several laurels during training, and special female pilots and the first generation of Tibetan pilots in our country.

The shining gold medals awarded for meritorious service symbolize the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism of the outstanding flyers. "Test Flight Hero" Huang Bingxin, who was awarded a medal today, has flown all the fighter planes of our country, except one model, and has carried out nearly 1,000 test flight missions for scientific researches. Data from his test flights show he has undertaken 24 assignments generally acknowledged by experts at home and abroad to be very risky. He has also set new records at great risks for maximum and minimum speeds and the highest and lowest altitudes ever flown by a new China-made model of a supersonic fighter plane. After his promotion to a regimental commander, he led the whole regiment to accomplish test flight missions for finalizing the designs of three new types of aircraft during the same period. His average test flight period is found to be shorter than that of the test pilots from the world's advanced countries. Chen Suoliang, who is the regimental commander of a fighter air unit and has been praised as a "pioneer of the blue skies," has accomplished several important military exercise missions with outstanding performances. After the latest models of high-altitude and high-speed fighter planes were deployed in our country's air units, he undertook the first refit mission and paved the way for the whole regiment under his command. He was commended by the Air Force as an "excellent pacesetter for flyer personnel."

This morning, Air Force Commander Wang Hai and Political Commissar Zhu Guang separately awarded gold medals of honor and prizes to the "flyers who have rendered meritorious service" and medals of honor and prizes to "excellent flyers" and "the dependents of excellent flight crews."

Economic & Agricultural

Commentator on Developing Market System

HK2704031091 Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI TIZHI GAIGE in Chinese No 3, 23 Mar 91, p 6

[Special commentator commentary: "Refusing To Develop the Market System Means To Abandon Oneself to Backwardness"]

[Text] The "proposal" on the formulation of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan adopted by the 13th CPC Central Committee's Seventh Plenary Session pointed out: "Building up the economic operational mechanisms that combine the planned economy with market regulation according to the requirements in the development of the socialist planned commodity economy is the correct orientation for deepening economic structural reform." This correct thesis presents a

conclusion generalized from and summing up the discussion on the issue of relations between planning and market in economic theoretical circles and in the departments in charge of practical economic work. It also charts an explicit course for advances of in-depth reform based on combining theory and practice.

First, the character of plans and markets should be clarified. Whether plans and markets are socialist or capitalist is a major theoretical question that has often perplexed people. At present, we can clearly realize that plans cannot be equated to socialism, nor can markets be equated to capitalism. There can be markets in a socialist economy, and there can be plans in a capitalist economy. This is an objective fact already known to everyone. The essential differences between socialism and capitalism lie in their different ownership foundations rather than in the existence of plans or markets. In fact, neither plans nor markets can be regarded as an attribute of socialism or capitalism; instead, they are both derived from the socialization and commercialization of large-scale modern production, and are both the inevitable outcome of the development of a commodity economy. That is, they can be adopted by both capitalism and socialism. Therefore, it is wrong to consider the moves to develop markets and give play to the market mechanisms' role as practicing capitalism. On the contrary, refusing to develop markets is nothing but surrendering oneself to backwardness. This is a correct conclusion drawn from our nation's practice of reform and opening up in the past 10 years and from the positive and negative experiences of other socialist countries in the contemporary world.

Moreover, it is necessary to correctly understand the essence of the relationship between plans and markets. In the final analysis, the relationship between plans and markets is the relationship between the subjective and objective worlds. Any given plan is nothing but a reflection of the objective economic life in some people's minds; while the market is an objective reality independent from any person's will. Only when our plan correctly reflects the market needs or in the objective economic life can our thinking be in line with the objective reality and can the combination of plan and market be based on the scientific knowledge about the objective laws. Our socialist production's purpose is to satisfy to the maximum the people's increasing needs in their material and cultural lives. When commodity and money relations exist, such needs find expression in market demand. So we must formulate our plans according to the market demand so that our socialist production can better fulfill its purpose. Otherwise, if market demand is arbitrarily forced to meet an unrealistic and subjective plan, we will inevitably be penalized for violating the objective economic laws. Therefore, to ensure the organic combination of plans and markets, we must bring our thinking into line with the objective reality and base our planning work on consciously following and applying the objective economic laws, especially the law of value.

At the same time, it is necessary to develop an integrated market system and perfect the market order. In the past, a salient problem in the traditional economic structure was the shortage of commodities and materials and the rejection

of the market mechanisms. To develop the socialist commodity economy, we must set up a corresponding market system and a perfect market order. That is, we need to further develop the consumer goods, the capital goods, the money, the technology, the labor, the information, and the real estate markets. With these seven markets as the foundation, we should gradually form an interactive and highly efficient market system with smooth channels for nimble operation and effective regulation, and should strengthen market management by formulating the necessary rules and regulations to perfect the market order and overcome any disorderly conditions, thus promoting the socialist commodity economy's healthy advance and development with full vigor and dynamism.

Bank Aids State Enterprises With New Loans

HK2904031391 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
29 Apr 91 p 2

[Text] Anshan, Liaoning—China's largest commercial bank is to give greater financial support to State-owned enterprises to help them boost their economic efficiency.

A spokesman from the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China told a conference attended by bank executives and industrial entrepreneurs that the bank would help large and medium-sized State-owned enterprises to clear up defaulted debts by offering them bank loans.

The bank, which sponsored the conference at the Anshan Iron and Steel Corporation headquarters in Northeast China's Liaoning Province, signed agreements for loans worth 1.9 billion yuan (\$3.6 million) with 24 industrial enterprises at the three-day meeting.

It also awarded 400 million yuan in loans to a further 24 enterprises to help them clear 920 million yuan in defaulted debts.

The largest loan recipient was the China National Offshore Oil Corporation which borrowed 500 million yuan (\$94.88 million) from the bank to pay for its offshore petroleum development projects.

The task of helping the country's State-owned enterprises improve their economic efficiency would be carried out over the next few years, Liu Tinghuan, vice-president of the bank, told the conference which ended on Saturday.

According to bank statistics, the bank lent 13.5 billion yuan (\$2.56 billion) to the country's 232 State-owned enterprises between January 1 and April 20 this year, an increase of 2.2 billion yuan over the same period last year.

China had been trying to settle defaulted debts built up by State-owned enterprises for years, Liu said.

Representatives of a number of State-owned materials supply and marketing companies also attended the meeting to help the industrial enterprises there to sell their stockpiled products.

One Million Outdated Vehicles To Be Scrapped

*OW2904083691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0623 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—China plans to scrap one million motor vehicles during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995), today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported.

The national newspaper said that between 1982 and 1989 a total of 650,000 obsolete automobiles were pulled out of service. However, statistics show that at present at least 1.2 million outdated motor vehicles are running on China's roads, resulting in energy wastage, environmental pollution and traffic accidents.

But now, according to a government decision, all motor vehicles, whether of Chinese or foreign make, which were put into use before 1973 must be scrapped.

State Council To Start 56 Construction Projects

*OW2904083791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0629 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's highest administrative body, has decided to start construction of 56 big and medium-sized projects this year, according to today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY".

Of the 56 projects, 25 will be undertaken by the central government, and the others by local governments. They will be in the fields of agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, energy, transportation, raw materials and mining, which are top-priority sectors in China's economic development.

The State Planning Commission has urged the departments concerned to guarantee funds, raw materials, fuel and transportation for the new projects.

Industrial Products Selected for Development

*OW2904084291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0103 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[By XINHUA reporter Zhu Youdi (2612 1635 2769)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 April (XINHUA)—Numerical controlled machine tools, oscillating fluidized bed boilers, complete sets of equipment for off-kiln cement decomposition—these products that are still unfamiliar to many of our readers will be the products selected by the state to be developed into leading quality products during the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Major industrial products selected by the state for development also include approximately ten other products such as high grade microcomputers, high performance super minicomputers, high power electric locomotives, S-1240 digital controlled switchboards, and new spinning and weaving equipment.

According to the State Planning Commission, a group of high technology and high performance industrial products

with a certain technological level, which are urgently required in national economic development efforts, were selected by the state for development during the Eighth Five-Year Plan in the hopes of overcoming acute problems such as the irrational structure of China's industrial product mix, the large number of poor performance products, the presence of low grade products with high energy and material consumption, the lack of competitiveness, and the slack in exports to earn foreign exchange. The products selected by the state for development will be well coordinated and to be individually incorporated into projects such as the science and technological breakthrough plan, the technological development plan, and the technological transformation plan, while some will also be included in the technology importation plan. The state also will provide support through its financing, taxation, loans, and others policies. According to sources, the annual production of numerical controlled machine tools is likely to hit 6,000 units and comprise some 400 varieties, by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Through the support for the development of these selected products, the State Planning Commission and other departments will spur the adjustment of product mix and bring along the development of a group of related products, to effect a greater transformation in China's industrial production sector.

Development of Special Economic Zones Outlined

*OW2704211391 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 14, 8-14 Apr 91 pp 16-22*

[By Huang Taihe: "Development of China's SEZ"]

[Text] Establishing special economic zones (SEZ) has been China's major steps in implementing the nation's policies of reform and opening to the outside world. Over the past decade, the area of the special economic zones has expanded nearly 100 times. During this time, U.S. \$3.82 billion in foreign investment had been attracted and hundreds of thousands of Sino-foreign joint ventures, co-operative and solely foreign-owned enterprises established. The industrial output value in the zones has increased more than 21 times and the total export value 32 times. The average annual per-capita income for workers and staff members in the zones has increased 5.3 times. The zones will further improve their investment environment and develop at a steady rate of approximately 15 percent.

After its founding in 1949, China's economic contact with foreign countries was narrow and limited in scale for many years. Economic construction was in a closed or semi-closed state, adversely affecting the national modernization. A Great Decision [subhead]

In 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was convened. The meeting, based on the international political and economic situation in the 1970s and the experience China gained over the previous 30 years, formulated the policy of opening to the outside world on the basis of self-reliance

and arduous struggle. It decided to open the door, expand economic contacts with foreign countries and import foreign funds, technology and advanced managerial expertise to quicken the country's economic construction.

The decision by the CPC Central Committee enjoyed the support of the people throughout China and was answered by local authorities. In June 1979, Guangdong and Fujian provinces in southeast coastal areas handed in their reports to the central government, asking for special policies and flexible measures for their foreign economic activities. In accordance with Deng Xiaoping's suggestion, they put forward a proposal that Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou cities in Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province be built into special economic zones in line with international practice, where overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots as well as foreign businessmen could invest or establish joint ventures and develop tourist undertakings.

China's Special Economic Zones

| | Area | population | Time of establishment |
|----------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Shenzhen | 327.5sq.km. | 1,020,000 | August 1980 |
| Zhuhai | 121sq.km. | 190,000 | August 1980 |
| Shantou | 52.6sq.km. | 60,000 | August 1980 |
| Xiamen | 131sq.km. | 370,000 | August 1988 |
| Hainan | 34,000sq.km. | 6,540,000 | April 1988 |

Close to Hong Kong and Macao, the two provinces have many people living overseas, and also have good transport facilities. They had been China's most active regions in trade with foreign countries and also had favourable conditions to take the lead in carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world. Therefore, their reports were immediately approved by the Central government. This was closely followed by a series of work on the choice of the special economic zones' address, the formulation of policies and the establishment of management organs.

In August 1980, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress approved the issue of China's first law on special economic zones—Regulations of Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province. The regulations were promulgated along with the decision that the Chinese government would establish special economic zones.

IN their early days, the four special economic zones including Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen covered an area of about 338.4 square km. Afterwards, the State Council approved the expansion of the Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen special economic zones. As a result, the total area of the four special economic zones has been expanded to 632.1 square km.

In order to speed up construction and development of Hainan, China's second largest island, the Seventh National People's Congress held in April 1988 approved

it be turned into a special economic zone too. The island covers an area of about 34,000 square km.

The establishment of special economic zones has accumulated experience for China's reform and opening up. In January 1984 when the Shenzhen SEZ was three years old, Deng Xiaoping inspected the city and wrote words of encouragement: "Shenzhen's development and experience indicate that our policy of establishing special economic zones is correct." The CPC Central Committee, in line with Deng Xiaoping's suggestion, decided to further open 14 coastal port cities including Dalian, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou as well as the Yangtze and Zhujiang (Pearl) river deltas and the triangular area in southern Fujian Province. This made east China coastal areas an open belt extending 1,000 km. The open belt has 291 cities and counties and covers an area of 320,000 square km. The special economic zones in the belt are pioneers in implementing the policy of reform and opening to the outside world. Therefore, establishing special economic zones was China's great decision in carrying out the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

Several Features

China's special economic zones have adopted certain international practice and absorbed the successful experiences from foreign countries which are successful in running export-oriented processing zones and free trading regions. In the meantime, a series of special policies were formulated in light of China's specific conditions, forming a unique style of feature. These special economic zones have the following characteristics:

- 1) These zones are not a special administrative divisions following the principle of "one country two systems." They still implement socialist system and adhere to the socialist orientation for development. In the economic activities, the market mechanism is brought into full play under the guidance of the state plan for economic development. Regulation through the market is more flexible and wider in scope than in other domestic areas;
- 2) Construction and development in the zones mainly depend on attracting and using foreign funds;
- 3) The zones seek all-round development of an export-oriented economy including mainly industry, agriculture, commerce, finance, tourism, real estate;
- 4) The zones maintain close economic relations with other parts of the country instead of adopting isolation administrative measures; and
- 5) The zones serve as the country's trial centre for reform by actively exploring reform measures.

Preferential Policy

Special policies formulated for China's special economic zones include:

The zone governments enjoy greater economic management power. For example, they enjoy the same authority as the provincial governments in examining and approving

projects. Enterprises in the zones have more decision-making power in operation and management; they are allowed, in line with the market situation, to plan production and marketing of their products independently.

The special economic zones enjoy tax reduction and exemption. The enterprise income tax rate stands at 15 percent, far lower than in any other parts of the country. Foreign-funded enterprises engaged in production and scheduled to operate for a period of ten years or so are exempt from income tax in the first and second profit-making years and allowed a 50 percent reduction of income tax in the ensuing three years. Export-oriented enterprises and those with advanced technology enjoy more preferential treatment.

When foreign businessmen remit abroad their share of profit obtained from ventures with their investment, they are exempt from income tax on the remitted amount.

Equipment, instruments and apparatus imported by enterprises in the special economic zones for their use and raw materials for producing export products are exempt from the import duties; the export of products are exempt from export duties.

A proportion of products made by foreign-funded enterprises are permitted to be sold on the Chinese market.

Temporary port visas are instituted in the three special economic zones of Hainan, Shenzhen and Zhuhai. Foreign workers and staff members may use a one-year entry-exit visa for several journeys.

In addition, some government departments including the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the General Administration of Customs, the State Bureau of Taxation and banks, in accordance with the general policies formulated by the Chinese government for the zones, respectively have worked out certain specific management measures as well.

Current Situation

All of the special economic zones had a poor economic foundation and backward communication and telecommunications facilities. For instance, when the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was established in 1980, it was only a small county town, with an area of less than three square km. The highest building was a five-storey building. The total annual output value of over 200 small enterprises was only more than 60 million yuan. Export products were only fresh agricultural products, the annual export value of which was less than U.S.\$10 million. The Zhuhai Special Economic Zone used to be a small fishing town, with low houses and narrow roads; its total industrial output value was only 40 million yuan. In the ten years since the two zones were established, great changes have taken place in Shenzhen and Zhuhai. Both have become the beautiful cities in China. Their production increased by more than 100 times what it was in the

year before their establishment. This achievement won the admiration of many Chinese and foreigners who had been there before.

The period between 1980 and 1985 was a construction phase for Shenzhen and three other special economic zones. During this period, they concentrated resources on land development and construction of infrastructure including roads, houses, water and electricity supply systems, flood control and drainage systems, telecommunications and transmission networks. By the end of 1985, all the four zones had basically completed the construction on the designated 60 square km of land. Foreign business people were satisfactory [as published] with the investment environment there. In the first five years, the four zones signed contracts for 1,665 projects with foreign firms. Negotiated foreign investment was U.S.\$4.52 billion, with U.S.\$1.17 billion actually made. Of these projects, non-production projects accounted for 45 percent and productive ones 55 percent. The majority were small, labour-intensive processing projects. By 1985, the four zones, by importing foreign funds and with the co-operation of other places, had built more than 900 factories. Their total industrial output value reached 4.86 billion yuan, a six-fold increase over that of the pre-establishment period. Their export value came to U.S.\$810 million, an increase of seven times.

By the end of 1985, the State Council held a national working conference of the special economic zones, which analysed and summed up the construction and development of the zones over the past five years and formulated policies for development in the next five years. The conference acknowledged that a good job had been done in building these special economic zones and during the next phase of development, they should strive to develop an export-oriented economy based on industrial development and the combination of industry and commerce.

Since 1986, the zones have strengthened management over the flow of the investment and the choice of imported projects. Efforts have been made to develop industrial production and expand the export of products while constantly improving their investment climate. As a result, these zones have become places where the economy develops most rapidly and the standard of living is the highest in China. Major aspects of the development are as follows.

With the improvement in investment environment, the special economic zones have become China's "hot spots" in attracting and using foreign capital. By 1990, the Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen special economic zones had, with a total investment of 35.1 billion yuan, developed 88 square km of land and completed construction of over 50 million square km. During the period, their electricity output increased by 1.1 million kw, their daily water supply capacity by 820,000 cubic metres, and the number of telephones installed by 200,000. They have also started call-phone and mobile telephone services. People in these zones can directly call a dozen or so large and medium-sized cities

in more than ten countries. Each of the four zones has set up its own airports, harbours and trading ports, established various service departments for foreign investment and formulated many laws and regulations related to foreign businessmen. By 1990, these zones approved 6,489 projects involving foreign investment, accounting for 26 percent of the country's total foreign-funded projects approved in the same period. Some U.S.\$4.5 billion in foreign funds have been used, making up 27 percent of the country's total. Businessmen from more than 30 countries and regions have come to invest and foreign-funded productive projects have increased steadily to make up 90 percent of the total number of the foreign-funded enterprises in these zones. Many of these projects are technology-intensive ones, compared with mainly labour-intensive in the past. Many large enterprises from the United States, Japan and Western Europe and transnational corporations have begun to enter China's special economic zones. Some have built large industrial projects armed with advanced technology in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Xiamen.

The special economic zones' economy developed by leaps and bounds. The proportion of the second and tertiary industries in these zones is far larger than the whole country's. Over the past decade, more than 3,100 industrial enterprises have been built and put into operation. They form electronics, textile, light industrial, building materials, food processing, chemical industrial and machinery and other trades with advanced equipment and technology. Their industrial production increased at an average annual rate of 37 percent and, in 1990 their total industrial output value reached 28.55 billion yuan, 25 times more than their preestablishment period. Agricultural production has developed from a self-supporting management to export-oriented intensive farming, with production benefits raised greatly. When compared with the year of their establishment, their output value increased 2.6 times, the financial income of local authorities increased seven times, and the annual income of workers and staff members rose 5.3 times. There has been much improvement in people's living standards.

With the fast expansion of foreign trade, an export-oriented economy has taken shape in the special economic zones. In 1990, the export value in Shenzhen and three other special economic zones amounted to U.S.\$4.46 billion yuan, 41 times that of the pre-zone period. More than 50 percent of the zones' products are for export, accounting for 60 percent of their total export

value. Of the 800 export items, household electrical appliances, light industrial products and textiles enjoy brisk sales on the international market. Some large enterprise groups in the zones have to set up production and marketing networks abroad.

Foreign-funded enterprises play a leverage role in the zones' economy. In 1990, the foreign-funded enterprises accounted for 63 percent of the total industrial output value in the Shenzhen and Shantou special economic zones, 53 percent in Xiamen and 35 percent in Zhuhai. Except for the Shantou Special Economic Zone, the others have all set up foreign investment banks, totalling 28, to deal with international credit operations; this enables economy in the zones to keep close contact with international financial circles.

In order to guarantee the lawful rights and interests of foreign businessmen, various special economic zones, according to the state's policy of opening to the outside world, have formulated many economic rules and regulations. They have also acted according to international practice in economic management and operation. These enable the foreign businessmen to gain from their investment in the zones. Several sample surveys indicate that 80 percent of the foreign-funded enterprises in the zones make profits. They remit their profits earnings abroad or re-invest them in the zones for expansion of production. A favourable environment has been created for international capital.

With the increase in contacts with countries and regions throughout the world, the special economic zones have become an important window on China's opening to the outside world and a bridge between China's hinterland and the international market. These zones have good transport facilities. Particularly, the Shenzhen and Zhuhai special economic zones border on Hong Kong and Macao and travellers and vehicles can directly reach the two cities by land. Every day, about 100,000 people and more than 10,000 vehicles pass through the Wenzhou, Luohu and Huanggang ports in Shenzhen and the Gongbei port in Zhuhai. In 1990, Shenzhen attracted 37 million overseas visitors and Zhuhai 25 million. During the period between 1986 and 1989, more than 2,100 foreign groups composed of some 150,000 people came to visit Shenzhen and experience the changes brought about by China's policies of reform and opening up. The special economic zones have become a window by which foreign personages observe China's reform and opening to the outside world.

Major Economic Index, of the SEZ for 1990

| Name | Unit | Shenzhen | Zhuhai | Shantou | Xiamen | Hainan |
|---|-----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Total industrial output value | bil. yuan | 16.13 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 6.45 | 2.75 |
| Total industrial output value of foreign-funded enterprises | bil. yuan | 10.52 | 1.6 | 1.23 | 3.22 | 0.29 |
| Total investment in capital construction | bil. yuan | 4.943 | 1.099 | 0.68 | 0.468 | 2.2 |
| Total value of export trade | bil. yuan | 2.8 | 0.488 | 0.419 | 0.772 | 0.41 |
| Number of foreign-funded enterprises | 757 | 411 | 174 | 272 | 220 | |
| Total amount of negotiated investment | US\$bil. | 0.671 | 0.303 | 0.148 | 0.513 | 0.155 |
| Amount of foreign funds used | US\$bil. | 0.51 | 0.108 | 0.084 | 0.073 | 0.075 |

Domestic provinces and departments under the State Council have set up more than 300-odd offices and over 5,500 enterprises in the special economic zones. Many inland areas, which have no chance of contact with foreign countries, also obtain international market information through them and hold talks with foreign businessmen. All this has allowed these zones to play a positive, promotional role in the inland reform and opening to the outside world.

Since its establishment two years ago, the Hainan Special Economic Zone has made great achievement in developing industrial and agricultural production and construction of infrastructure facilities including highways, harbours, power plants and microwave communication stations. Investment made in these projects over the past two years exceeded the total of the past eight years. The island's investment environment has been improved dramatically. Hainan Island has more than 30 varieties of mineral ores for mining as well as many tropical cash crops, which are attractive for foreign businessmen. Some entrepreneurs from Japan, the United States, Europe, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan have visited the island province to look into passive investment.

Prospects

What prospect is there for the development of China's special economic zones? I think it is bright. My reasons include:

First, there is no change in the basic international environment faced by these zones and the industrial readjustment of the developed countries has not ended. International financial and trade activities are still brisk. The political situation in East Asian region is stable and its economy is now developing rapidly.

Second, China's policies of reform and opening to the outside world enjoy more popularity among the Chinese public. Reform and opening up has become a basic feature of China's socialist modernization construction. Chinese leaders have declared many times that China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world will remain unchanged and that basic measures adopted in the special economic zones and coastal open areas will unchange [as published] either; further efforts will be made to run the special economic zones better and their role as a window and base in China's opening to the outside world will be brought into full play.

Third, the special economic zones have become stronger economically when compared with a decade ago.

In the future, these zones will further improve their investment environment to attract more foreign investment. Efforts will be made to speed up construction of the Shenzhen Airport, the Sanya Airport of Hainan, Zhuhai-Shenzhen-Guangzhou Expressway, the Yantian deep-water harbour and a batch of power plants and water works, which are expected to be completed before 1995. The Haicang area of Xiamen, the west coast of Zhuhai and the Yangpu area of Hainan will be further developed so as to provide foreign businessmen with more investment opportunities. In addition, these zones will speed up their formulation of economic regulations and deepen reforms.

In the 1990s, the special economic zones are expected to go a step further, developing their economy at an annual rate of 15 percent, and catch up with the moderately developed countries by the end of the century. Given the current development situation, the attainment of the target will be out of question. [sentence as published]

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Inspects Heihe Prefecture

SK2904052591 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] On 28 April, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, conducted an investigation and study in Heihe Prefecture, during which he stressed: It is necessary to realistically grasp the work of invigorating the open zones. In terms of guiding ideology, we should persist in the principle of making appraisal carefully, developing the open zones with funds raised by ourselves, [words indistinct], and developing in an increasing manner. In practical work, we should improve the plans, expand cooperation with the south, strengthen industry and commerce and enhance coordination, and realistically make good, flexible, and sufficient use of the central and provincial policies. In work conditions, the provincial authorities and departments concerned should try by all possible means to provide guarantee, and support the work of Heihe and Suifenhe open zones.

Passenger Carrying Explosives Arrested in Harbin

SK2804014691 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] A train passenger from Xuzhou, who carried 2.5 kg of explosives, was arrested yesterday when he got off the train at Harbin Railway Station. His explosives were confiscated and he was taken into custody by the security organ.

No. 171 passenger train from Xuzhou stopped at Harbin Railway Station at 0508 on 27 April. A passenger with a small travel bag went round the baggage room and attempted to leave the station from the baggage delivery area instead of the exit. But he was stopped by (Han Jingguo), a (?transportation worker), who was on duty. The passenger did not have a ticket and looked flattered. (Han Jingguo) took him to a room and asked to check his travel bag. Seven guns each filled with (?two layers of gunpowder) and a plastic tub with 2.5 kg of explosives were found. Through preliminary investigations by security personnel, this passenger was found to be from the Donghai County of Jiangsu Province. He is called (Yang Huayou) and is 33 years old. He carried the guns and explosives from Xuzhou on 25 April.

Jilin Party Committee Views Consolidating Organs

SK2904121991 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] On the morning of 28 April, the provincial party committee sponsored a meeting to exchange the experience gained by the provincial level organs in rectifying their work. During the meeting, the provincial public security department, the provincial technological institution, the provincial forestry department, and the provincial farm machine bureau described their experiences gained in consolidating their work. The provincial higher people's court and the provincial insurance company

presented their written reports in this regard to the meeting. The common points of experience gained by the six units are: the high consciousness in the ideology of leading personnel, the good role played by leading personnel in setting an example, genuine investigation and practical reform, the action fully taken by the units, the relatively deepened investigation and exposure of cases and facts, the prominent disclosure of problem emphasis, the proceed-from-reality principle upheld by them, the principle of self-reliance, the principle of conducting reform while consolidating their work, the principle of making progress while consolidating their work, the principle of paying attention to building personnel's contingent, the principle of taking both radical and stopgap measures, and the endeavor to upgrade the quality of staff member and workers' contingent.

During the meeting, Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chief of the leading group in charge of consolidating organs, delivered a speech in which he pointed out that the development of the rectification work done by the provincial level organs in the former period was healthy and they scored some practical achievements. He also said that the tasks for their rectification work in the next period are still quite arduous. He urged that we should further define tasks in this regard; do a good job in deeply conducting investigation and presenting problems; earnestly study and implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the fourth session of the Seventh National People's Congress; deeply discover any problems unsuitable to the demands set in the 10-year program and the Eighth Fifth-Year Plan; consciously deal with prominent problems, which have been committed by the provincial level organs and which have adversely affected the enthusiasm of personnel, in a general nature; bring about a better staff and simpler administration; consolidate social organizations; be determined to simplify meetings and documents; fundamentally solve the problems of excessive meetings and documents by improving the systems and working places; rectify financial and economic disciplines to curtail waste and extravagance; uphold the principle of high standard and strict demand; and do a good job in conducting the acceptance test of results scored in investigating problems, exposing cases, and consolidating work.

Du Qinglin emphatically pointed out in his speech that efforts should be made to realistically enhance leadership over this work, to deepen understanding on the tasks, and to further vigorously and realistically grasp the work of consolidating organs. Leading personnel at all levels should fully discern the importance, necessity, and urgency of consolidating organs from the high plane; of adapting themselves to the tasks for the new historic period; of enhancing the accomplishment of party spirit and the reform of world outlook; and of strengthening the party building and organs' construction. They should also consciously do a good job in consolidating the organs, should refrain from grasping the work in a general manner and considering things as they stand, should all the more refrain from muddling through their

work and regard rectification work as a burden, and should be determined to make a success in the work and not to stop until they reach the work's goal. While doing a good job in dealing with the problem concerning the understanding of leading bodies, they should also successfully deal with the problems concerning ideology and understanding of cadres and the masses. In the next period of consolidating organs, various localities should also further enhance their leadership over the work, and leading cadres—particularly principal responsible comrades—should not only personally direct the work but also take personal charge of the work and should truly achieve in daring to grasp and manage the work, to deal with knotty difficulties, and to solve the contradiction. In enhancing their leadership, leading personnel should first set an example in consolidation; should consciously regard their leading body as an emphasis of their consolidation work; and should take the lead in conducting study, investigating problems, exposing cases, rectifying work style, conducting reform, carrying out criticism and self-criticism, and setting examples for their organs' cadres and the masses.

Second, they should implement the responsibility system of rectifying organs and should conduct guidance by classifying the problems. While enhancing the construction of the work style of personnel among their leading bodies, leading personnel should also enhance their building of systems and establish some new measures to score better effect in their work of various fields.

Jilin Holds Rally To Mark 1 May Labor Day

SK3004042991 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Excerpts] On the morning of 29 April, over 1,400 representatives of workers from various fronts in the province and Changchun City happily gathered under the same roof at the Changchun City Workers' Cultural Palace to mark the 1 May international labor day—a glorious festive date of the working people of the whole world.

Provincial and Changchun City party, government, and army leaders, including Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Gu Changchun, Xiao Chun, Wu Yixia, Ren Junjie, Cui Lin, Huo Ronghua, Liu Shulin, Sun Li, and (Li Fengjun); and former provincial-level veteran leaders, including Yu Ke, Zhang Shiying and Song Jiehan, and responsible comrades of the provincial and Changchun City departments concerned attended the rally. Vice Governor Wu Yixia gave a speech at the celebration rally. [passage omitted]

Wu Yixia said: Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our country's working class has actively participated in the great socialist cause with Chinese characteristics with an unprecedented creative spirit and pioneering ability and has contributed greatly to creating a new situation in our country's socialist modernization construction. In the next 10 years, our province's national economic and social development tasks will be very complicated and heavy. This will require the vast numbers of workers and

intellectuals to make greater efforts; realistically display their role as the mainstay and combine the strategic objectives of the 10-year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan with the specific objectives of each locality, department, trade, and enterprise; and implement them in each and every workshop, work team, and work group. It is necessary to conscientiously carry out the quality, variety, and efficiency year activities; invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises; strive to basically improve our province's industrial and economic situations; extensively and deeply conduct the socialist labor emulation drive; fully boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers; display the mainstay role of the working class; further strengthen the party's leadership over the work of trade unions; wholeheartedly rely on the working class; and maintain closer ties between the party and the vast number of workers. [passage omitted]

Quan Shuren Attends Forum To Mark Labor Day

SK2904041391 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Excerpts] The provincial Trade Union Council held a forum of model workers to mark the 1 May international labor day. The forum was held at the newly inaugurated Liaoning Trade Union Building in Shenyang on 28 April.

Scores of national and provincial model workers, advanced workers, and 1 May labor medal winners, including (Cheng Huojin), (Wei Fengying), (Wu Dayou), (Deng Fenglan), and (Yang Baoshan) held talks with responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the provincial committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL], and the provincial Women's Federation, including Quan Shuren, Wang Guangzhong, Xu Wencai, Shen Xianhui, Cong Zhenglong, Jin Dong, and Liu Hairong, on how to display the historical role of the working class, vitalize large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, and invigorate the economy of Liaoning.

The forum was presided over by Li Guozhong, chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Quan Shuren fully affirmed the historical responsibility of the working class and its historical role in implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program. He said: Vitalizing large and medium-sized enterprises is the key to realizing our province's Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program. [passage omitted]

Comrade Quan Shuren stressed: It is necessary to successfully implement all state policies and measures and further deepen reforms internally and externally. He pointed out: Our province should fully display the role of 10 million workers and 1 million technical personnel, accelerate technological transformation of enterprises, raise enterprises's technical level, overcome difficulties, and invigorate Liaoning.

Presents Medals to Workers

SK2904042391 *Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] On the occasion when the 1 May festival is approaching, 65 workers in our province have received the national 1 May labor medals. Ten enterprises including Dalian Shipyard have received the title of national advanced collective, and 10 work teams and groups such as the 6019 bus crew of the Shenyang City Bus Company received the title of national advanced teams and groups.

Provincial leading comrades, including Quan Shuren, Wang Guangzhong, Li Guozhong, Xu Wencai, and Shen Xianhui presented the 1 May labor medals to worker representatives such as (Li Jungang) and (Xu Zhengting) who received the national 1 May labor medals in Shenyang on the morning of 29 April. They also presented the 1 May labor certificates of citation to representatives of enterprises that received the titles of national advanced collective and national advanced work teams and groups. Quan Shuren extended congratulations to representatives of advanced workers and enterprises that received the medals and certificates of citation, and encouraged them to make more contributions to the country and enterprises.

Northwest Region

Gansu Holds Conference on Enterprise Reform

HK2904095291 *Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Excerpts] The six-day provincial work conference on deepening reform and invigorating enterprises concluded in Lanzhou yesterday afternoon.

During the conference, all the participants conscientiously studied the documents of the National Enterprise and Structural Reform Work Conferences; [words indistinct]; visited the Lanzhou Oil Refinery, Lanzhou Chemical Industry Company, Lanzhou Petroleum Chemical Industry Machinery Plant; conscientiously discussed the report made by Vice Governor Zhang Wule and several other documents by focusing on in-depth reform and enterprise invigoration; and forwarded a lot of good views. [passage omitted]

Provincial leaders attending the closing ceremony included: Gu Jinchi, Jia Zhijie, Ge Shiying, Lu Kejian, Zhang Wule, Li Wenhui, and Li Ping.

Provincial party committee Secretary Gu Jinchi and Governor Jia Zhijie delivered important speeches at the conference.

Gu Jinchi Speaks

HK2904140691 *Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] At the closing ceremony of the provincial work conference on deepening reform and invigorating enterprises, which was held yesterday afternoon, provincial party committee Secretary Gu Jinchi pointed out: It is necessary to adhere to the principle of simultaneously grasping two aspects so as to arouse, by virtue of powerful political work, the enthusiasm and creativeness of staff, workers, and enterprises in deepening reform and invigorating enterprises and promote healthy reform development.

Gu Jinchi forwarded the following three views on deepening reform and invigorating enterprises:

1. Building an enterprise leading body capable of bravely carrying out explorations and doing pioneering and creative work is the key to pushing ahead with reform and invigorating enterprises. Enterprise leaders should further emancipate minds, adopt a strategic point of view, and properly handle both internal and external relations.

2. Giving full scope to the nucleus role played by enterprise party organizations and to the vanguard and exemplary role played by communist party members is an important guarantee of in-depth reform and enterprise invigoration. Each and every enterprise party committee should participate in the decisionmaking process; directly serve production, operation, and reform; carry out ideological and political work; provide ideological guarantees for production, operation, and reform; strengthen party organization building; and give play to the party members' vanguard and exemplary role.

3. Mobilizing to the greatest possible extent the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of staff and workers is a powerful source capable of pushing ahead with reform and invigorating enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on the working class, fully respect its position as enterprise master, fully respect the creative spirit of the broad masses, continuously arouse and rationally develop the enthusiasm of staff and workers, open up more trains of thought, and boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff and workers in various ways and forms.

Gu Jinchi finally called on the whole province, both the higher and lower levels, to show concern for the issue of deepening reform and invigorating enterprises, join hands in studying and coordinating actions, and strive to create fine internal and external conditions for enterprises.

Gu Jinchi Attends Defense Education Meeting

HK3004012791 *Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on national defense education among the whole people, which was

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sponsored by the provincial party committee, government, and military district, opened in Lanzhou's (Linmuzhuang) Auditorium yesterday. [passage omitted]

Provincial Vice Governor Mu Yongji presided.

Jia Zhijie, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor, delivered an opening speech in which he said: This conference is a relatively large-scale provincial conference on national defense education among the whole people, whose main tasks are: To conscientiously study the spirit of the relevant instructions issued by the party Central Committee, State Council, and Central Military Commission; to review and analyze the basic situation of our province's national defense education over the past few years; to sum up and exchange experiences and foster and commend the advanced; to study and formulate tasks for future national defense education.

Lu Kejian, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial national defense education commission deputy director, delivered a work report. [passage omitted]

Lu Kejian summed up five major achievements scored by our province in carrying out national defense education among the whole people over the past few years and stressed: While strengthening national defense education which is aimed at strengthening national defense concept, cultivating national defense spirit, learning national defense knowledge, and training national defense capability, various areas and units must integrate national defense education with party's central work, further deepen our province's national defense education among whole people, and strive to promote Gansu's development and attain the second-stage strategic goals.

(Gu Hua), provincial national defense education commission deputy director and military district deputy political commissar, delivered an important speech entitled: Take Into Account National Interests, Fully Develop Functions and Roles, Further Deepen Gansu's National Defense Education.

The leading comrades attending the conference included: Gu Jinchi, Li Ziqi, Ge Shiyong, (Kong Zao-wen), Sun Cuiping, Wang Daoyi, and others.

Gansu Reorganizes Economic Restructuring Commission

HK2704025491 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] The provincial government's general office recently issued a circular based on the State Council General Department's circular on coordinating economic restructuring.

The circular stated: The provincial Commission for Restructuring the Economy is a department for planning, organizing, and coordinating work concerning economic restructuring. Its main comprehensive functions are: Carrying out the principles, policies, and instructions issued

by the CPC Central Committee, State Council, provincial party committee, and provincial government; organizing departments and regions concerned to work out the plan for province-wide economic restructuring and measures for its implementation; organizing, coordinating, directing, and checking up on work concerning economic restructuring done by all departments concerned; drawing up policies and plans for enterprise reform; organizing and providing guidance for enterprise reform together with other departments concerned; and organizing and directing the experiments with key reform measures and spreading related experiences.

The circular added: In accordance with the State Commission for Restructuring Economy's organizational readjustment, the provincial government decided that the provincial Commission for Restructuring Economy would be reorganized into a committee, which will deliberate on key issues concerning provincewide economic restructuring, coordinating and dovetailing reform plans for all sectors, and making policy-decisions for the provincial government.

Qinghai's Autonomous Areas Enact Local Laws

OW2904092991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0703 GMT 17 Apr 91

[By reporter Hua Weilie (5478 5898 0441)]

[Excerpt] Xining, 17 Apr (XINHUA)—Qinghai, a multinational province, attaches importance to legislation in minority nationalities' autonomous areas. Since 1980, the six minority nationality autonomous prefectures and seven minority nationality autonomous counties in the province have formulated 32 sets of local laws and regulations. After being promulgated and enforced, these laws have contributed to strengthening democracy and the legal system in these areas.

The Tibetans, Hui, Tu, Salar, and Mongolians in Qinghai have a total population of 1.87 million, accounting for 42 percent of the provincial population. This ratio is the third highest in the whole country, following only Tibet and Xinjiang. The national autonomous areas account for 98 percent of Qinghai Province's total area. After the state promulgated and enforced the law governing autonomy of minority nationality areas in 1984, the various autonomous prefectures and counties of Qinghai began drafting regulations on exercising autonomy in light of local conditions. As of now, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress has deliberated and approved the autonomy regulations of six autonomous prefectures including Haibei, Hainan, Haixi, Huangnan, Yushu, and Golog and five autonomous counties including Huzhu, Menyuan, Minhe, Henan, and Datong. Hualong and Xunhua Autonomous Counties have also submitted their autonomy regulations to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress for deliberation. The formulation and enforcement of the autonomy regulations have further safeguarded the rights of the minority

nationalities to administer their own internal affairs, promoted unity among and within nationalities, and facilitated the growth of cadres and various professionals of minority nationalities.

The national autonomous areas in Qinghai Province cover a vast region and have abundant grasslands and forestry resources; in the course of historical development, the unique economic structure and cultural traditions of minority nationalities have evolved. Through the formulation of grasslands administration regulations, forest administration and protection regulations, compulsory education regulations, and regulations governing national languages, the various autonomous prefectures and counties of Qinghai Province have managed to effectively protect the resources of minority nationality autonomous areas and legitimate rights of the autonomous nationalities and promote the development of local economic, cultural, and educational undertakings. [passage omitted]

Zhang Boxing at Meeting on NPC, CPPCC

HK2704025891 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the provincial party committee held a meeting to relay the spirit of the Fourth Sessions of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] and the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

Bai Qingcai, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor, presided over the meeting. He called on the people of the whole province to display a strong sense of historical responsibility and epochal urgency, actively throw themselves into the great practice of construction and reform, and ensure the smooth implementation of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

Zhang Boxing, provincial party committee secretary; Zhou Yaguang, provincial CPPCC Committee chairman; Sun Kehua, Xiong Yingdong, and Liu Lizhen, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairmen; and Liu Liangzhan, provincial CPPCC Committee vice chairman, attended the meeting.

Responsible persons of various provincial organs and people's organizations also attended the meeting.

Xinjiang Meeting Examines United Front Work

Song Hanliang Speaks

OW 3004024791 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1555 GMT 27 Apr 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang autonomous regional party committee, made an important speech yesterday at the regional conference on united

front, religious, and Taiwan affairs work. He said: Situated in the frontier of the motherland, Xinjiang is a region where there are many nationalities and religions. Its strategic position is very important. Xinjiang's stability and development has a great impact on stability and development throughout the country. Doing work well on the united front has an extremely great significance for stability and development in the autonomous region. Upholding the party's leadership over the united front is the fundamental guarantee for consolidating and developing it. We should rely on the party's correct line, principles, and policies in uniting and guiding the people of all nationalities to work hard for a common cause. In providing good leadership, we should give full play to socialist democracy, rely on the correct implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies by organizations at all levels, and rely on the exemplary and vanguard role of party members throughout the region. We must strengthen ideological-political work, and constantly conduct education on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, on upholding the four cardinal principles, on opposing bourgeois liberalization, on safeguarding the unification of the motherland, on strengthening national unity, and on opposing national splittism.

After analyzing the current political and economic situation in the autonomous region, Comrade Song Hanliang particularly emphasized the importance of work on the united front. He said: The united front should be subordinate to and serve the party's general line and tasks. The basic tasks for the autonomous region's united front in the days to come are as follows: In the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and realizing the second-step strategic objective, we must adhere to the party's basic line, give priority to work among various nationalities and religious work, focus on the central task of promoting Xinjiang's stability and development, hold high the banner of socialism and patriotism, unite with all forces that can be united with, bring all positive factors into play, and render our service to consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, to promoting socialist modernization, reform, and opening to the outside world, to improving socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and to promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland under the formula of "one country, two systems."

Comrade Song Hanliang said: National problems are important problems; they have a bearing on the country's future and destiny. Party committees and governments at all levels should conscientiously sum up good experiences in connection with unity among nationalities in order to continue consolidating and developing the good situation of national unity. As there are many religious believers in Xinjiang, it is very important to do work on religion well. We should implement in an all-around way the policy of freedom of religious belief and strengthen the administration of religious affairs according to the law and policies. This will ensure that religious activities are conducted within the limits of the constitution, the law, and policies. We must

resolutely resist the conspiratorial activities of foreign reactionary forces and national splittism to carry out infiltration and sabotage by exploiting religion.

Comrade Song Hanliang said: We should uphold and improve the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation led by the communist party. Party committees should regularly carry out consultations and hold discussion meetings with the various democratic parties, the federations of industrial and commercial circles, and the public figures of various nationalities, and support them in improving themselves. We should actively carry out united front work in the economic sphere, do a good job in economic and trade work with Taiwan, promote closer economic ties between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, and expand contacts and exchanges between people of the two sides.

In conclusion, Comrade Song Hanliang said: United front work departments should strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally, improve their work style, and observe strict discipline while making party building the focus of their work. They should make vigorous efforts to train a contingent of cadres for united front work who are firm politically and competent professionally; they should also make new contributions to consolidating and developing the party's united front work and to Xinjiang's long-term stability and development.

Tomur Dawamat Speaks

*OW3004062591 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1555 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[By reporter (Ilihan Osman); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Speaking at an autonomous regional meeting on united front work, religious matters, and Taiwan affairs on 27 April, Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the autonomous region, said: For some time in the future, the autonomous region should carry out its religious work primarily by conducting thorough education on Marxist views on religion and the party's religious policy; protecting the people's freedom of religious beliefs; and strengthening education on patriotism and socialism among believers and religious people, principally on how to achieve the second strategic goal through patriotic ways, with a view to motivating them positively and helping them to conduct fruitful work. They should also solidify and expand the patriotic united front with the religious community; control religious affairs in accordance with the law; halt and attack illegal and criminal conduct in the guise of religion; adamantly resist infiltration by overseas hostile religious forces and national separatists; and serve the causes of defending the motherland's unity, boosting ethnic unity, consolidating and developing the autonomous region's political stability and unity, and achieving the second strategic goal. [video opens with medium closeup shots of Tomur Dawamat, in dark Western business suit, reading from written notes before cutting to show participants]

Tomur Dawamat said: We, the communists, are absolute materialists, who adhere to scientific Marxist views on the world and earnestly implement the policy of religious freedom. Implementation of such a policy is not in the least equivalent to the development of religion. Party committees and governments at all levels, especially grass-roots party organizations, should vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, and intensify education on dialectical and historical materialism—including atheism—among the broad masses, particularly the young people. [video alternates between shots of participants and Tomur Dawamat, who is seen speaking and occasionally glancing at his notes]

On Taiwan affairs, Tomur Dawamat said: We should correctly comprehend and implement the party's principles on work related to Taiwan; take the autonomous region's realities in account; fully tap our region's superiorities; actively attract Taiwan's capital; energetically foster economic relations and trade with Taiwan; carry on the policies regarding Taiwan compatriots and their families; and conscientiously perform work related to Taiwan. [video closes with a long shot of the meeting hall showing Tomur Dawamat and other identified people seated at a long table under a banner reading "The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Meeting on United Front Work, Religious Matters, and Taiwan Affairs"]

Tomur Dawamat Speaks at Personnel Work Meeting

*OW2604184591 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1555 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[By reporter (Mo Huchun); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The regional personnel work meeting, which ended on 20 April, proceeded on the basis of the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the fourth party congress of this autonomous region. It put forth reform proposals and established a guiding ideology for our region's personnel work in the future.

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the autonomous region, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. He said: The fourth regional party congress set up the guiding ideology and made clear the targets and basic tasks of our region's economic and social development during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the next 10 years. While doing their practical work, personnel departments at all levels should continue to implement the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. They should strive to conduct the reform of organization, the wage system, the personnel system, and job titles; pay attention to macro-personnel management, cadre management, professional technician management and the settlement of military cadres transferred to civilian jobs. Meanwhile, it is necessary to strengthen the work of improving personnel departments and to put personnel work under the party's leadership. Personnel work

should be aimed at serving the needs of Xinjiang's economic and social development and further expediting the development of various undertakings in our autonomous region. [Video shows a meeting hall where people are listening to a speech by Tomur Dawamat, who is seated at a long table together with other leaders. Closeup of Tomur Dawamat is given with intercuts of pan shots of the audience]

Visits Aluminum Plant

OW2704184191 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1555 GMT 26 Apr 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Accompanied by responsible comrades of relevant regional departments, Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Government Chairman Tomur Dawamat and Vice Chairman Jin Yunhui carried out on-the-spot handling of official business at the Urumqi aluminum plant yesterday afternoon. [Video begins with pan shots of a makeshift office in a hall, showing dozens of people seated at long tables with Tomur Dawamat, Jin Yunhui and other government officials seated under a banner which reads "Site Office of the Regional People's Government"; then shows closeups of Tomur Dawamat and Jin Yunhui speaking.]

The Urumqi aluminum plant increased its output value and revenues by a large margin after the completion of technological transformation in 1987. It ranks among the top revenue makers in the region with over 60 million yuan in profits and revenues for 1988 and 1989. The plant has landed in a predicament this year with rising production costs caused by higher raw materials and electricity prices and with the plummeting aluminum sale price.

After learning of the situation, Tomur Dawamat and other leaders made a decision then and there to allow the plant to delay its payment on the increased portion of the electricity bills for this year and last year. In addition, the regional people's government will also try to secure supplies of low-cost oxidized aluminum from the National Nonferrous Metals Corporation.

Vice Chairman Jin Yunhui said at the makeshift office set up at the plant: There are two ways for enterprises to overcome the difficulties they are facing, one being to improve external conditions, the other being to deepen internal reform. This year is "Quality, Variety, and Efficiency Year," and enterprises should concentrate their efforts on improving efficiency, carrying out deep-going and sustained activities for the "double-increase, double-economy," and improving their internal management. Only by doing so will the enterprises be able to extricate themselves from their difficult situation.

Meetings Criticize Books Advocating Separatism

OW2704055991 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1555 GMT 25 Apr 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] *THE UYGUR PEOPLE, THE BRIEF HISTORY OF THE HUNS, and THE ANCIENT LITERATURE OF UYGUR*, authored by (Turgong Alimas), flagrantly distort, alter, fabricate, and falsify history, and seek to disseminate national separatist ideas. To eliminate their evil influences, and to let the vast numbers of cadres better understand their reactionary essence in sabotaging ethnic unity and dividing the motherland, the autonomous regional party committee's propaganda department, the Urumqi City Party Committee, and the autonomous regional radio and television department recently held separate reporting meetings on the three books. At the meetings, relevant experts delivered special-topic reports entitled: Unity, Solidarity, and Progress are the Mainstream of Development in Our Country's Ethnic Relations; Xinjiang Has Been an Inalienable Part of China since Ancient Times; and The Uygurs Are Members of the Chinese Nation.

The autonomous regional radio and television department yesterday held a meeting of experts in relevant fields to report on studying and guiding criticism of the three books. (Liu Zhixiao) and (Wuyigur Shayiyuan), respectively deputy director and former deputy director of the Xinjiang Institute of Social Sciences, delivered reports, using massive accurate historical facts to refute the erroneous notions of national separatism disseminated by the three books. Consequently, the vast numbers of cadres, staff members, and workers gained a better understanding of the books' reactionary essence in misrepresenting and concocting history, sabotaging national unity, and dividing the motherland. They also came to better understand the gravity of struggles between people safeguarding the motherland's unity and those dividing the motherland, and between people protecting ethnic unity and those sabotaging it, in the ideological sphere, as well as the importance of the struggle against national separatism. They resolved to work hard to protect the motherland's unity and enhance ethnic unity.

Man Executed for Family Planning-Related Murder

OW2704055691 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1555 GMT 25 Apr 91

[By correspondents (Wang Gongli) and (Zhang Wenqing); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The Changji Hui Autonomous Prefectural Intermediate People's Court held a sentencing meeting in Manas on 23 April, at which Li Xinming was sentenced to death, executed immediately after sentencing, and deprived of political rights for life in accordance with the law for violating family planning policy and committing murder. [Video opens with long shots of the open-air

meeting site, cutting to show a banner reading: Long Live Proletarian Dictatorship!]

Murder convict Li Xinming's wife delivered a third baby intentionally, and the (Lanzhouwan) Township Government in Manas County subsequently made a decision on dealing with the matter. (Ma Fengxian), chief of (Jiahezi) Village, forwarded the township government's decision to Li Xinming on 27 February. Hatred began to well up in Li Xinming, who thought that the village chief was attempting to harm him. On the afternoon of the same day, he used a kitchen knife to slash to death (Ma Fengxian's) two sons,

who were over 10 years old, and seriously wounded the village chief's wife. [Video shows Li, flanked by two police officers, standing with his head bowed and a placard hanging around his neck identifying him as murder convict Li Xinming. Shots of a uniformed officer announcing the verdict and spectators are also shown]

Family planning is our country's basic national policy. Li Xinming received due legal punishment for having violated family planning policy and having committed murder in disregard of national laws.

Cross-Strait Meeting With Taiwan Begins

Delegation Arrives

OW2804145191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1406 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—A 14-member delegation from the Foundation for Exchange Across the Taiwan Strait in Taiwan Province arrived here today.

The delegation, headed by Chen Chang-wen, vice chairman of the board of directors and secretary general of the foundation, was greeted at the airport by Sun Boqiu, vice president of the Red Cross Society of China, and officials from the National Tourism Administration.

The foundation, a nongovernmental organization founded on November 21, 1990, was built to help handle affairs concerning people-to-people exchanges between both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

During the week-long stay in Beijing, according to Taiwan press, the delegation will meet with officials from the office in charge of the Taiwan affairs under the State Council and from some other relevant government departments.

Principles Outlined

OW2904042791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0225 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—Tang Shubei, deputy director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, outlined the principles to be followed in handling specific issues concerning exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, when he met with Chen Chang-wen, secretary general of the Taiwan "Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Straits", here today.

The principles are as follows:

—Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. The reunification of China is the common wish and the sacred mission of compatriots on both sides of the straits, and compatriots on both sides should make common efforts to promote peaceful reunification of the motherland;

—in dealing with exchanges across the straits, it is necessary to adhere to the one China principle and oppose any form of promotion of the ideas of "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" or "one country, two governments" or similar ideas and acts;

—while adhering to the one China principle and taking into consideration the reality that different systems exist on the two sides of the straits, it is necessary to wipe out animosity, deepen understanding, increase consensus, establish mutual trust and handle various issues concerning exchanges across the straits practically and rationally, and protect the just rights and interests of compatriots of both sides;

—it is necessary to promote and expand normal exchanges between compatriots of both sides, realize direct exchanges of mails, trade, and air and shipping services as soon as possible and encourage and develop two-way exchanges in the economic, cultural, sports, scientific, technological and academic fields;

—as many organizations and persons on both sides of the straits are devoted to promoting direct exchanges of mails, trade, and air and shipping services, as well as two-way exchanges, it is necessary to enable them to continue to play their positive role. At the same time, it is necessary to encourage the departments concerned on both sides of the straits to have direct negotiations in proper ways and at an early date so as to solve specific questions in the exchanges in various fields.

Trade Official Hopes To Visit Taiwan

HK2604072991 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
23 Mar 91 p 1

[Report by Yao Ximin (1202 6932 2404) and Chen Xueyan (7115 1331 3601): "Zheng Hongye, China Council for Promotion of International Trade Chairman, Expresses Willingness To Head Delegation To Visit Taiwan"]

[Text] In a speech at the 1991 annual meeting of the Council for Coordination of Cross-Strait Economic, Trade, and Commercial Affairs, held in Shanghai on 16 March, Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade and chairman of the Council for Coordination of Cross-Strait Economic and Trade Affairs, said: We wish to lead an industrial and commercial observation group to visit Taiwan some time in the second half of this year at the invitation of Chang Ping-chao, chairman of the Taiwanese Council for Coordination of Cross-Strait Commercial Affairs.

The meeting adopted a nine-point resolution aimed at further developing cross-strait economic and trade relations, including implementation of the "Regulations on Coordinating Cross-strait Economic and Trade Relations" drafted by the coordination council, which were put into effect 16 March this year; the convening of a symposium on trademarks and patent rights of both sides in the second half of the year; a seminar on financial affairs, insurance, transportation, commodity inspection, and other businesses jointly held by the coordination councils of both sides; and the second seminar on cross-strait trade and investment jointly held by both sides in September this year. Beginning in the second half of this year, both sides will jointly run a study class in Hong Kong for Taiwanese businessmen who intend to invest in the mainland.

Since its establishment in Hong Kong on 17 December 1989, the Council for Coordination of Cross-Strait Economic, Trade, and Commercial Affairs has done a great deal of creative and concrete work to promote cross-strait economic and trade relations. It enjoys the support of people in the industrial and commercial circles on both sides of the strait. Over the past year or so, the council has received 1,300 businessmen from Taiwan's industrial and commercial circles and introduced them to the mainland for inspection and trade talks. In this

way, it has promoted economic contracts for both sides of the strait. By the end of last year, Taiwan businessmen had invested \$171 million in 108 projects in Shanghai.

Mayor Zhu Rongji met with the representatives attending the meeting on the evening of 16 March. He briefed them on the situation in Shanghai's economic development and the situation in Pudong. On 17 March, Taiwanese representatives made an inspection tour of the Minxing and Pudong Development Zones.

Vice Premier: Mainland Hostility Hampers Ties

OW2704183291 Taipei CNA in English 1602 GMT
27 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA)—Republic of China Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang said Saturday Peking's hostile attitude toward Taipei was a major factor hampering improvement of relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Although Chinese Communist leaders have made various peaceful gestures, Peking has been reluctant to rule out the possibility of taking Taiwan by force, Shih told a Taipei seminar on the prospects for Taiwan-Mainland China relations.

Shih, concurrently chairman of the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council, pointed out that another major factor hampering cross-strait relations is the "fundamental differences" between the systems of Taiwan and the mainland, separated since 1949.

Shih explained that the differences exist between the free, democratic systems implemented by the Republic of China on Taiwan and the communist system on the mainland.

In consideration of the two factors, he warned, people on Taiwan should be cautious about the growing cross-strait relations which "are more advantageous to the mainland than to Taiwan."

Economically, he explained, the relaxed relations across the strait have resulted in surging Taiwan investment on the mainland, which may in turn adversely affect the island's economy.

More dangerously, he added, increased cross-strait exchanges have led the people on Taiwan to loosen their vigilance against possible threat from the Chinese Communists.

"We should not overestimate the threat, but neither should we underestimate it," Shih concluded.

Exchange Foundation's Mainland Visit Begins

'Historic Contact'

OW2704085591 Taipei CNA in English 0755 GMT
27 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA)—Civilian relations between Taiwan and the Chinese Communist-controlled mainland will turn a new page as a ranking official from Taiwan's intermediate body, the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), is scheduled to visit Peking Sunday.

The visit by SEF Secretary General Chen Chang-wen, who had earlier traveled to the mainland as the Secretary General of the Republic of China [ROC] Red Cross Society, has already drawn wide attention.

A special SEF team flew into Peking Friday to arrange for the visit. Accompanying the group was Chang Sung-mao, deputy secretary general of the ROC Red Cross Society.

Chang, saying the Red Cross Society was only serving as a matchmaker for the "historic contact," claimed he had no idea what would be on the agenda of SEF's meetings with mainland authorities.

"SEF's formal visit will be of special significance," Chen Jung-chieh, SEF deputy secretary general, told reporters upon his arrival at Peking airport.

SEF was recently formed to handle civilian contacts between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits which have been separated since the Chinese Communists occupied the mainland in 1949.

The SEF official said his goal is to resolve technical and communications problems to pave the way for Sunday's visit.

SEF hopes the trip will help establish proper communications channels that will be able to cope with any disputes stemming from the increasing number of people-to-people contacts between the two sides.

SEF will handle trade and investment, judicial, cultural, and tourism problems.

In Taipei, Yu Yu-shien, chairman of the Agricultural Council, met with Chen Chang-wen Friday to discuss the growing threat to Taiwan fishing industry by mainland pirates.

During the one-hour talk, Yu hoped that Chen would raise the issue when he meets with mainland authorities. The Chinese Communists have so far not responded to Taiwan's repeated calls for a crackdown on the pirate boats; the appeals were forwarded to mainland authorities via the Red Cross Society.

Arrival in Beijing

OW2904111091 Taipei CNA in English 0743 GMT
29 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 29 (CNA)—The Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) delegation, which arrived in Peking Sunday, began their tightly scheduled first working day Sunday morning.

C.V. Chen, SEF secretary general and leader of the 14-member delegation, said that SEF aims to promote civilian exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and to help settle problems arising from such exchanges.

He stressed that SEF was established in "Taiwan, the Republic of China" to meet the needs of people on both sides of the strait as exchanges become increasingly frequent.

The Taipei government has commissioned SEF to handle legal and other problems arising from such exchanges.

Chen Jung-chieh, SEF deputy secretary general, leader of an advance team which arranged the itinerary, said the SEF delegation will call on Peking's Taiwan Affairs Office, Tourism Bureau, Post and Telecommunications Ministry, Communications Ministry and Justice Ministry and Culture Ministry.

He said he believes SEF's historic visit to Peking will "positively contribute to developments" in relations across the Taiwan Strait.

C.V. Chen, after seeing the delegation's schedule during the coming five days, said he was "confident" it will achieve its mission of establishing "communications channels" with mainland authorities to facilitate cross-strait civilian exchanges.

"I am going to tell the mainland officials we are meeting that SEF's mottos are 'Chinese,' 'Goodwill,' and 'Service,'" he said.

He will exchange views with responsible mainland offices on document verification and will propose measures for solving such urgent problems as the robbery of Taiwan fishermen by mainland pirates.

Chen added that SEF hopes to contribute to the realization of the short-term targets set forth in the ROC national unification guidelines—to promote mutually beneficial exchanges and to lessen animosity between the two sides.

The delegation, whose members include the foundation's ranking officials, left the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport in northern Taiwan Sunday for Peking via Hong Kong.

They were greeted at the Peking Airport by Sun Boqiu, vice president of mainland China's Red Cross Society, and honored at a dinner party hosted by the society's president, Chen Minzhang.

Chen Minzhang said the delegation will attend three seminars sponsored by the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office, in addition to visiting several ministries and other institutions.

With the exception of May 1, Chen and his party will be very busy making contacts in Peking before returning to Taipei May 4.

Talks Begin

*OW3004101791 Taipei CNA in English 0753 GMT
30 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 30 (CNA)—Basic differences remain between Taipei and Peking after the historic first round of talks between C.V. Chen, secretary general of the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), and Tang Shubei, deputy director of the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office (TAO) in Peking Monday.

TAO welcomed the 14-member SEF delegation seeking to establish "communication channels" with Mainland

Chinese authorities since it has been authorized by the Taipei government to handle the problems arising from increasingly frequent civilian exchanges between the two sides of the strait.

TAO has worked to arrange SEF's schedule and has openly praised the accomplishments of the Red Cross Societies of both Taiwan and the mainland in promoting civilian exchanges and in helping solve disputes between people on both sides of the strait.

Tang claimed that Chen and he had reached a consensus on "many problems," including the need to settle increasingly frequent disputes in the strait and to establish document verification processes between the two sides.

These, however, are just "working-level" or technical problems. Differences between the two sides remain wide as regards their basic policies and positions, Taipei observers said.

They cite Tang's "five principles" in dealing with cross-strait relations, which aim to force Taipei into making a "response that is currently impossible." Taipei therefore should not be criticized by Peking for ignoring its duty to peacefully reunify the country, the observers said.

One of the "five principles" is to establish the so-called "three links"—commercial, postal and communication—between Taiwan and the mainland. Taipei insists instead on indirect trade and economic links.

In another attempt to force Taipei into official contacts with Peking, Tang in his "five principles" also called on "appropriate authorities" on both sides to hold direct talks as soon as possible to settle "concrete" problems arising from cross-strait exchanges.

The Peking official was referring to Taiwan fishermen being robbed by mainland pirates. Tang complicated the issue by saying that as early as last September he had proposed that "both sides cooperate to fight crime and to maintain maritime order and security."

In this connection, Tang clearly ignored SEF's status as the only "officially authorized" Taiwan institution powerful enough to handle civilian affairs for people on both sides of the strait. One of Chen's missions during his current Peking visit is to seek some way to prevent further acts of piracy. Tang was well aware of this.

Mainland Urges Direct Talks

HK3004052191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 91 pp 1, 8

[By Geoffrey Crothall, Willy Wo-lap Lam, and Chris Yeung]

[Text] China yesterday called for direct departmental negotiations between mainland and Taiwan officials in order to aid the rapid reunification of China and the island republic.

"It is necessary for departments on both sides of the straits to have direct negotiations as soon as possible," the deputy director of the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office, Mr Tang Shubei, said.

In a meeting with the head of Taiwan's semi-official Foundation for Exchanges Across the Straits, Mr Chen Charng-ven, Mr Tang reiterated China's demand for the rapid establishment of direct trade, air, shipping and postal links with Taiwan.

But Mr Chen, who is heading an 18-member delegation to Beijing, said it was unlikely the Kuomintang (KMT) government in Taipei would agree to such demands, at least not in the near future.

"It is not within my brief to make such a commitment on behalf of the Government in Taipei," he said.

Although Beijing is clearly dissatisfied with the unofficial and limited nature of the Taiwanese delegation, Mr Chen expressed optimism that a fruitful dialogue could be established during the five-day visit.

"Beijing wants Taipei to talk to government departments and ministries and that is what we are here to do," Mr Chen said.

"I explained to Mr Tang and his colleagues that the function of the foundation was to promote exchanges of mutual benefit to the Chinese people on both sides of the straits and they all agreed with those objectives."

Two of the main problems to be discussed during the visit will be the increasing incidence of piracy by mainland vessels in the Taiwan Strait and the growing number of illegal immigrants entering Taiwan from the mainland.

"Piracy is becoming quite a serious issue and is threatening the livelihoods of Taiwanese fishermen. Likewise the number of illegal immigrants entering Taiwan is becoming a major problem," Mr Chen said.

The delegation will talk to the Ministry of Justice in a bid to resolve the problem and speed up the repatriation of illegals, but Mr Chen said direct talks between the ministry and its counterpart in Taipei were out of the question.

"That is definitely out as far as I am concerned," he said.

"The question of repatriation is currently being handled by the Red Cross societies on either side of the straits and I am confident co-operation in this field will continue to develop," Mr Chen, who is also head of Taiwan's Red Cross Society, said.

Some analysts have suggested that Beijing might prove less than co-operative on this issue unless Taiwan agrees to its demands for direct links.

Mr Chen said discussions on trade and investment would be limited, focusing on ways to improve communications. His remarks appeared to rule out the rapid establishment of direct trade links between Taiwan and the mainland.

Mr Tang spelled out a five-point principle governing future exchanges between both sides, emphasising that the mainland opposed any quasi-independence views along the lines of "one China, one Taiwan", and "one country, two governments".

He told the China News Service Mr Chen had not fully responded to the statement, adding "we hope there will be some positive feedback".

But he said both sides had reached consensus on ways to promote bilateral relations and solve problems over future exchanges based on the principle of "one China".

Taiwan sources said both sides only reached agreement on "one China".

The Taiwanese side provided the Chinese with evidence of illegal entries, smuggling and piracy.

Mr Chen said: "I hope Mr Tang will give us a response as soon as possible so that both sides can promote communication on these issues."

But Mr Tang told Taiwanese reporters that one reason why problems of piracy and smuggling had not been resolved was that Taiwan refused to communicate directly with mainland authorities.

The head of the Mainland Affairs Commission, Mr Ma Ying-jeou, said Taiwan was sticking by the three-stage plan for national unification promulgated early this year.

The first stage consisted only of unofficial contacts based on people-to-people exchanges and activities of mutual benefit.

"The three communications including the establishment of official communication links and mutual visits by high-level officials can only take place after the first stage of unofficial contact has been achieved," he said.

The director of the State Bureau for Preservation of Cultural Relics, Mr Zhang Deqin, said exchanges over matters concerning cultural relics should start first as they would benefit both sides.

Gradual Promotion of Exchanges

OW3004095791 Taipei CNA in English 0827 GMT
30 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 30 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will continue to promote civilian exchanges with the Chinese mainland in a "steady and gradual" manner based on the principles set forth in the national unification guidelines, a highly placed government official reaffirmed.

The ROC's priorities, in accordance with the unification guidelines, are to establish "norms, modes and rules" for cross-strait exchanges, Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) spokesman Ma Ying-jeou said Monday.

The Harvard-trained administrator continued that Taipei will gradually develop contacts with Mainland China through the government-funded Straits Exchange

Foundation (SEF), ease restrictions on cross-strait comings and goings and enact laws to regulate such exchanges in order to ensure the orderly development of Taiwan-mainland ties.

Commenting on a Peking's call for "direct official talks," Ma said the government will consider establishing direct cross-strait trade, mail and transportation links and developing "official contacts" with mainland authorities only after "first-stage" exchanges have proven successful.

Tang Shubei, deputy director of Peking's Taiwan Affairs Office, Monday told the first ROC Government-approved SEF delegation now on a week-long visit to the mainland that Peking hopes officials from the both sides of the Taiwan Strait will meet as soon as possible to discuss matters of mutual concern.

Ma pointed out that the exchange of visits by high-ranking officials and direct official contacts and negotiations are medium-range goals set forth in the national unification guidelines. "We'll begin to attend to these tasks after the first-stage goals are realized," he added.

Mainland Proposes 5 Principles

OW3004050091 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Tang Shubei, deputy director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the Chinese Communist State Council, yesterday proposed five principles for handling specific issues in exchanges between the two sides of the straits.

They are the most explicit declaration from the Chinese communists for handling relations between the two shores. The five principles reflect that while the Chinese communists are in favor of improving mutual relations and eliminating hostilities, they are opposed to the principle of "one country, two governments" and similar proposals and acts in line with this principle.

Ma Ying-chiu, spokesman for the Mainland Committee of the Executive Yuan, yesterday reiterated that it is impossible to allow the direct exchange of mail, trade, and shipping and air services, as well as mutual visits by high-ranking officials. He noted that the state's unified guiding principle still serves as the foundation for mainland policies at the present stage.

Ma Ying-chiu, as well as Shao Yu-ming, director general of the Government Information Office, have not commented immediately on the five principles for exchanges between the two sides of the straits proposed by Tang Shubei to Chen Chang-wen, secretary general of the Straits Exchange Foundation. Ma Ying-chiu only noted that the so-called direct exchange of mail, trade, and shipping and air services, as well as mutual visits by high-ranking officials of the two sides proposed by the Chinese communists, can be implemented only after the first-phase target of the state's unified guiding principle is attained, adding that now is not the time to implement them.

Committee Formed To Assist Mainland Investment

OW2604195891 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] The Economic Ministry called for a meeting with relevant units yesterday. It was decided that a consultative committee for indirect mainland investment and technical cooperation shall be jointly established by the Mainland Affairs Council of the Executive Yuan, the Interior Ministry, the Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Strait, the Economic Ministry, and other units to effectively assist entrepreneurs to invest in the mainland.

Within a week of the establishment of the committee, the major tasks of the committee in guiding manufacturers' indirect mainland investment and technical cooperation will be formulated so that it can be officially implemented once it is approved by the Executive Yuan.

Association To Facilitate Mainland Trade

OW2904093091 Taipei CNA in English 0743 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 29 (CNA)—An association aiming to facilitate industrial exchanges between Taiwan and the China mainland will be established Tuesday.

"The functioning of the new organization will be highlighted at a time when relations between Taiwan and the mainland are turning a new page," said Legislator Chang Shih-liang, organizer of the China Mainland-Taiwan Industrial Association.

The lawmaker was referring to the end of the "period of communist rebellion," which has treated the Chinese communists as a rebellious group instead of a political party. The period is expected to end May 1.

Its tasks, Chang noted, will include offering up-to-date industrial and business information on the mainland. Entrepot trade between the two sides reached an estimated US \$5 billion in 1990.

Also high on the list of the association's tasks will be attempts to guarantee the interests of Taiwan investors on the mainland. No official statistics are available, but Taiwan investments there are believed to have hit US \$1 billion.

Chang said the association will set up service offices in each of the mainland's 10 coastal economic zones. Staffers will either be sent from Taiwan or employed there.

Since the association is purely private, the lawmaker does not expect great difficulties in helping Taiwan businesses deal with problems on the mainland.

Chang's efforts have been criticized for stepping on the toes of the Chinese National Federation of Industries (CNFI), which is headed by Chang's colleague Hsu Sheng-fa.

Chang said his association does not intend to compete with the CNFI because the functions and goals of both organizations differ greatly.

The directors of Chang's association represent 28 industrial groups and include Vivian Wu, chairman of Yue Loong Motor Co.

Cross-Strait Remittance Service To Begin

OW3004114491 Taipei CNA in English 0832 GMT
30 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 30 (CNA)—The cabinet Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) has agreed to allow the Directorate General of Posts (DGP) to cooperate with Citibank to handle cross-strait remittances.

Ceilings on the remittances have not yet been decided but the Finance Ministry said the fees will be cheaper than those charged by the Standard Chartered Bank and the time needed for the remittance will be shorter.

The government currently only allows Hua Nan Commercial Bank to cooperate with Standard Chartered Bank to process small cross-strait remittances.

Cross-strait remittances totaled \$26 million between May 1990 and February 1991. The average of remittance was between \$1,054 and \$1,277.

Hsu Chieh-kuei, DGP's director general of the postal remittance and savings bank department said that the remittance service will start once the directorate has received official notification from the MAC.

Singapore 'Ideal' Base for Cross-Strait Ventures

OW2704093591 Taipei CNA in English 0749 GMT
27 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs will help Taiwan companies use Singapore instead of Hong Kong as a base for investments in Mainland China, Economics Minister Hsiao Wan-chang said.

Hsiao who returned home Wednesday from a four-day visit to Singapore, said the Singaporean Government and business community welcomes Taiwan investments. It would be better for Taiwan businessmen to set up subsidiaries in Singapore instead of Hong Kong for use as vehicles to invest indirectly on the mainland, he added.

Hsiao pointed out Singapore is an ideal base for cross-strait investments because it has signed investment guarantee agreements with both Taiwan and the mainland. Moreover, ethnic Chinese form the bulk of Singapore's population and Mandarin is widely used there. The only disadvantage is that Singapore is farther away from Taiwan than Hong Kong.

Taiwan companies used to choose Hong Kong as a go-between in cross-strait investments. The British colony, however, does not have an investment guarantee agreement with Peking and it will revert to Mainland Chinese sovereignty in 1997. Given the situation, Hsiao noted, indirect cross-strait investments via Hong Kong will not be well protected.

He continued that the ROC [Republic of China] representative office in Singapore will assist Taiwan businesses to open subsidiaries there for their cross-strait ventures.

Li Urges U.S. Attention to Taiwan Security

OW2904180191 Taipei CNA in English 1538 GMT
29 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 29 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Monday called on the U.S. Government and Congress to pay more attention to security in the Taiwan Strait and to recognize the Republic of China's [ROC's] effort to promote democracy.

The ROC chief of state made the call during a meeting with U.S. Senator Paul Simon (D-IL), who arrived in Taipei Sunday for a four day visit.

Li told Simon he will declare an end to the [words indistinct] "period of communist rebellion" Tuesday to pave the way for the Republic of China to return to constitutional rule and become a genuine democratic country.

The termination of the emergency period, he added, will make it possible for the country to implement sweeping parliamentary reform and expand popular political participation.

At the meeting, Simon spoke highly of the political reform under way in the Republic of China and praised Taipei's effort to narrow down its trade gap with the United States. Premier Hao Po-tsun also stressed the importance of the security of Taiwan during a meeting with the U.S. senator Monday.

Hao told Simon that Taipei hopes Washington will continue to sell defensive weapons to the Republic of China in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act to ensure the security of Taiwan.

"We hope our American friends will also help us join international organizations so that the Republic of China can play a more active role in the world community," he added.

Trade Board Comments on Special 301 Watch List

OW2704101391 Taipei CNA in English 0818 GMT
27 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA)—The Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) said the United States move to put the Republic of China [ROC] on its "Special 301 Watch List" is "extremely regrettable."

BOFT said the ROC has revised its copyright, patent, and trademark laws, and government and private-sector efforts to protect intellectual property rights have brought the country up to international norms.

The ROC, along with Japan, Korea, Germany and 19 other countries, were placed on the special 301's "General Watch List" of countries with which the US will negotiate for improvements in their trade practices during the next year.

Communist China, India and Thailand are listed as "priority countries" subject to investigation under section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, which allows Washington to retaliate against trade partners who fail to meet its demands.

The office of U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) has included the European Community, Australia, and Brazil on its "Priority Watch List," meaning they will be probed within the next half year.

BOFT officials said USTR might have added the ROC to the "General Watch List" because Taipei's Copyright Law had not passed the legislature in time.

During the 1991 trade consultations between the two countries, US officials were satisfied with ROC efforts to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights. BOFT officials said the country would continue the efforts in order not to be put on the next "Section 301 List."

Delegation Objects To ADB Redesignation

*OW2704180891 Taipei CNA in English 1422 GMT
27 Apr 91*

[Text] Vancouver, April 26 (CNA)—Samuel C. Hsieh, the Republic of China's [ROC] Governor of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), declared here Friday that he is participating in the current meeting of the ADB's Board of Governors in his capacity as the ROC's Governor.

"My delegation continues to object to the unilateral redesignation of my country," he told fellow governors, pointing out that the ROC "is a founding member—and one in good standing."

Hsieh was referring to the ADB's redesignation of the ROC to "Taipei, China" to make room for Communist China's entry to the bank five years ago.

Hsieh, governor of the Central Bank of China, made the statement while speaking at the last session of the Board of Governors.

The three day annual meeting closed Friday at Hotel Vancouver after electing a new chairman of the board—Piers Jacob of Hong Kong. The next annual meeting will take place in Hong Kong in 1992.

In his report to the Board of Directors, Hsieh announced that the ROC is prepared to contribute to the Asian Development Foundation's [ADF] sixth replenishment drive to show support for the ADB's activities. He did not mention a firm figure, saying it will have to be decided after consultation with ADB management and the ROC's legislature.

Kimimasa Tarumizu, ADB president, said later at a press conference that Hsieh's pledge of support was "encouraging." The ADF is the ADB's "soft loan" window, and its replenishment was the most urgent issue at this year's meeting.

The ADF needs an estimated US \$4.2 billion to 5.5 billion to maintain its previous loan level of US \$3.6 billion in real terms. The target is hard to achieve without generous contributions from the rich members.

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